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MR. CLEVELAND TALKS.

Mr. Munford, of the Kansas City Times, Interviews Cleveland.

The Ex-President Has Lost None of His Tariff Reform Zeal.

An Evasive Answer to an Inquiry About the Leader For 1892.

Mr. Blaine's Instructions to the Samoan Commissioners.

Cleveland on Tariff Reform

NEW YORK, January 22.—Morrison Munford, editor of the Kansas City Times, who is visiting New York, has had an interview with ex-President Cleveland which he telegraphed his paper tonight. The following portions of general interest are given to show that Mr. Cleveland has lost none of his zeal for tariff reform which inspired his celebrated message:

"It is most gratifying to me," he said, "that the masses, as well as the leaders of the party, are taking hold of the tariff issue with such spirit and evident determination to win. My letters from every part of the country show the extent and depth of the agitation. I am generally pleased to find a degree of earnestness and fervor beyond that of men engaged in politics. From my observations in traveling about and in New York and from my correspondence, I conclude that the thinking men of the nation are marshaled almost solely on the side of tariff reform."

Mr. Munford then said to Mr. Cleveland: "The democratic party is already preparing for 1892 and looking forward to that campaign with confidence and the sentiment is virtually unanimous that you should be their leader."

"As to that I have nothing to say. It is the cause and not personal considerations that should concern us. If I consulted my own feelings I would prefer to have someone else take the lead."

"But no one else is thought of among the democratic masses."

"Men who have the elements of leadership grow or develop rapidly and it is a long time till 1892. [illegible] It is not a matter of men but of principles. It would be a pity not to carry forward the work which the party has so grandly inaugurated, and there ought to be no halt until the ends aimed at are compassed and the people are in full possession of the benefits and blessings which the accumulation of inequalities called into existence by apathy on one side and self interest on the other have diverted from them. I am confident in the feeling that the democratic party is the repository of the best principles and purposes, that its ranks teem with the intelligent young manhood of the country and that it enjoys a complete monopoly of every American power not merely sectional or for the time serving."

The Treaty Made Public

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The senate today in secret session resolved to make public the Samoan treaty negotiated in Berlin last spring. Secretary Blaine's letter to the president accompanying the treaty is very long. He speaks of the instructions given the commissioners, saying they were told that the United States desired a speedy and amicable settlement of the Samoan question; that it recognized the full equality of right in the disposition of these questions but was influenced as much by an anxious desire to secure to the people of Samoa conditions of healthy, prosperous and civilized life and was bound to protect the interests of its own citizens and that the president hoped and believed the result of the consultation would go to prove that it was not the wish of any of the three governments to subordinate the rights of the Samoans to the exigencies of grasping commerce, or the political ambition for territorial extension on the part of any of the treaty powers.

The commissioners were also instructed that the conference was to be regarded as a continuation of the old conference on another basis inasmuch as the United States could not admit the conditions to have been changed by any subsequent occurrences in the South Pacific. The subjects as to which the commissioners were instructed were under five heads:

First—They were directed to ask the restoration of the status quo, in order to remove the disturbance caused by the forcible intervention of Germany and the deportation of Malietoa. This was not to be, however, an ultimatum which would close the conference.

Second—The organization of a stable governmental system for the islands whereby native independence and autonomy should be preserved free from the control or preponderating influence of any foreign government.

Third—The adjustment of land claims.

Fourth—The prohibition of the sale of firearms and alcoholic drinks.

Fifth—The question of the municipal administration of Apia as a foreign settlement under due reservation of extra territorial rights.

The secretary says: The protocols of the several sessions are herewith submitted and show the discussion which took place on each of these important heads and indicate the successive stages by which the views of the three governments thereon came into harmony. The result is in the main entirely in accord with the instructions under which the American plenipotentiaries acted. It is proper to observe that the matters in respect to which agreement seemed most difficult, were the restoration of status quo, the formation of a stable government without a preponderance of influence on the part of any of the treaty powers and the raising of revenue for the maintenance of that government.

As to the first of these points, the chief obstacle to an unqualified renewal of the former status was found in the reluctance of Germany to agree to such a situation as would appear to leave Malietoa, against whom she had declared war, eligible for the free choice of the natives as king. It is confidently believed that the final agreement removes all these difficulties, and the Samoans themselves in exercising the freedom which they are to continue to enjoy, appear to have effected a practical solution of the matter.

On the second point the danger of preponderating influence on the part of any one of the three powers is obviated by taking the chief foreign adviser and judge from a neutral nation.

The revenue question has been adjusted with due regard to the limited resources of the natives, and the obligation of the three powers to share in the burden, which by force of circumstances it has been necessary to impose, in protection of their common interests and for the maintenance of peace and order.

In conclusion the secretary expresses the hope that the act may be conducive to good government in Samoa under native autonomy and to the lasting settlement of the vexed questions which have agitated the three powers in their common relations to these islands.

Batcholder Vindicated

DENVER, January 22.—President Batcholder of the Colorado Mining exchange and Brownlow Mining company today received several letters from the east relative to the story recently published in St. Louis and Chicago that his company had attempted to swindle stockholders of those cities. Mr. Batcholder said: "Mr. Shyrock, one of the gentlemen referred to, writes me denying the report and says the story was gotten up in the office of a mining broker at St. Louis for the purpose of manipulating the stock. [illegible] is also publicly denied by Judge Malanna of Leadville, Colo., attorney for the old Nestor company and of the Brownlow company. The local papers near the mine in Park county, Colo., denounce the reports as the merest twaddle and [illegible] who by false Mr. Engle of Chicago also indignantly denies them. His name should not have been dragged into it. He has nothing to do with it. The management or mismanagement is wholly my own, and I have no fears regarding the matter and nothing to conceal."

Tales of Terrible Suffering.

CHICAGO, January 22.—An Associated press reporter has just returned from the northwest and brings with him a tale of terrible suffering and destitution in nineteen counties of South Dakota gathered from persons who have but recently been eye witnesses to what they so graphically describe.

S. E. Paxton, a well to do business man of Shannon [illegible] county, this state, who spent some days in the afflicted districts, says: "However land, the [illegible] and sharks and other interested parties may try to keep the true state of things from the people of this country, they cannot long be successful. The successive failures of four years' crops have reduced even those who were formerly well to do, to a condition of the sorest distress. Many thousands of families are entirely without means of any kind. They lack the wherewithal to purchase even the necessaries of life. In Miner county," Paxton said, "they have no flour, the staple of life being badly ground corn meal and there is a noticeable insufficiency of that. Every farm is mortgaged, in many cases for more than a sale under present prices would realize. Most of the stock has been evicted and sold by the sheriff at public auction, the ridiculously low prices obtained, serving to illustrate not only the starving condition of the cattle, but the scarcity of means in the community. Cows fetch as low as $5 a piece, horses $5 and $6 whilst sheep and pigs are simply unsalable, there being nothing to feed them with.

"The women and children show the evidences of the hardships they have undergone in their pinched and meagre faces," said Paxton. "In many instances they are quite unprovided with clothing with which to withstand the rigors of the winter, what they now have being in a ragged and worn out condition. Flour is most wanted especially in Kingsbury and Miner counties. Clothing for the women and children, provisions of any kind, just now would be a God send to thousands who are in a semi-starving condition. Unless relief is given with a liberal hand this winter in South Dakota you will hear of many deaths from absolute starvation, and the reports will undoubtedly have foundation."

Mrs. A. C. Cleveland, of Edmond, S.D., confirms Paxton's story. This lady is now in Minneapolis, where she is making efforts in behalf of the sufferers.

More Indictments.

DENVER, January 22.—The grand jury of Arapahoe county has again returned true bills against Secretary of State James Rice, G. M. Collier, J. B. Cleveland and E. F. Russell, members of the firm of Collier & Cleveland and G. E. Graham, and A. E. Weber of the firm of Graham & Weber, furniture dealers, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the state of Colorado.

The charges made in the indictment are that the persons mentioned had conspired together to fraudulently cheat the state of Colorado out of money to the amount of $25,000 on the state printing contract, and that the contract had been obtained by Collier & Cleveland through fraud and by the aid of Secretary of State Rice.

The indictment against Rice, Weber and Graham was made up of nine counts and charges Rice as secretary of state with having colluded with Graham & Weber, as merchants, to cheat and defraud the state of Colorado out of money to the amount of $...,000 on the contract to furnish carpets, rugs, etc., for the state and that the said contract had been obtained by Graham & Weber through fraud and a conspiracy with Rice.

The National Guard

DENVER, January 22.—Adjutant General Benjamin F. Klee, has completed his annual report regarding the militia in the state of Colorado for the year 1889. The report shows a total enrollment in the guard on January, 1889, of 766. Of these 40 are general and staff officers, 45 belong to the signal corps, 90 to the cavalry, 44 to the artillery and 577 to the infantry. Of the 766 men belonging to the guard in Colorado 329 are stationed at Denver.

The guard is organized into a single brigade, consisting of two battalions, one four gun battery, one signal corps and three bands. The first battalion is located in the northern portion of the state, with headquarters in Denver, the second battalion in the southern portion of the state with headquarters at Pueblo. Brigade headquarters are at Denver. The first battalion, A. W. Hogle, commanding, consists of five companies, stationed three at Denver, one at Boulder and one at Colorado Springs. The second battalion, C. McCoy, commanding, consists of seven companies, stationed one each at Lake City, Alamosa, Pueblo, Leadville, Montrose, Ouray and Monte Vista. The signal corps, battery and First regiment band are stationed at Denver, with a brigade band at Greeley. The second battalion also has an excellent drum corps at Pueblo. Two troops of cavalry, consisting of ninety men, are attached one to each battalion of infantry.

No official enrollment of the number of men in the state available for military duty has been made, but a careful estimate made by the adjutant general places the number at from 40,000 to 60,000. The report will be forwarded to the department of war at Washington.

English Financiers Incredulous.

LONDON, January 22.—Nothing has been published here in regard to the report that the Bank of England has recently been a heavy purchaser of silver bullion and is contemplating the issue of pound notes redeemable in silver as soon as the necessary authority could be obtained. Careful inquiries in financial circles this morning resulted in showing that few had heard the report, and they were incredulous as to its accuracy. The chief financial authorities expressed the opinion that the report was wholly without foundation. In fact they asserted positively that the Bank of England had made no such purchase of bullion and was not buying silver now. Further than this they declared that purchases of silver were not being made by any London bank.

With reference to the alleged intention of the Bank of England to issue pound notes attention was drawn to the fact that neither the Bank of England nor any other bank in England could issue pound notes without special authority obtained by act of parliament. It was considered doubtful whether so conservative an institution as the Bank of England would be making preparations for so radical a departure from its previous history before definite authority had been secured. Silver bullion is one-eighth of a penny lower per ounce today. The Bank of England rate of discount continues at six per cent, as for some time past.

A Brute's Revenge.

DENVER, January 23.—For over one year and a half Bob Scott, a cook on Champa street, has been persecuting Nellie Ryan, a beautiful waitress of 16 years, with his attentions. A few days ago Scott insulted the girl. She reported him to the proprietor, who discharged him. Scott swore he would be revenged.

As the girl and her sister were going to the restaurant early this morning to begin their day's work Scott suddenly stepped from a doorway at the corner of Fourteenth and Champa streets and fired a ball at the girl's breast. Her corset caused the ball to glance, when she started to run. The murderer pursued her and fired two balls at her back, one of which passed through her heart, causing instant death.

A crowd surrounded the man, who stood them off with his revolver and made his escape. The entire police force and a posse of citizens began searching for him, and if he should be captured by the latter he probably never would live to stand trial.

The officers at Fort Logan, ten miles from the city, tonight arrested a man who is supposed to be the murderer of Nellie Ryan. The chief of police has sent two men to the fort for the purpose of bringing the suspect to Denver.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

Senator Ingalls' Stirring Address in the Senate Yesterday.

His Eloquent Speech on the Butler Negro Emigration Bill.

He Says the South Lies in Justice and Not Emigration.

The Race Problem as the Senator From Kansas Looks at It.

Ingalls' Address in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The senate today took up the Butler bill for negro emigration and Ingalls addressed the body. The following are extracts from Ingalls' address:

"On the threshold of our second century we are confronted with the most formidable and portentous problem ever submitted to a free people for solution—complex, unprecedented, involving social, moral and political considerations, party supremacy and in the estimation of many, though not in my own, the expediency of our system of government. Its solution will demand all the resources of the statesmanship of the present and of the future to prevent a crisis that may become a catastrophe. It should be approached with candor, with solemnity, with patriotic purpose, with fearless scrutiny, without subterfuge and without reserve. The line of cleavage between the whites and blacks is becoming constantly more distinct and perceptible. Politically they are affiliated with the victors in the late civil war. Socially and by heredity and residence, they are associated with the vanquished. Fred Douglass, the most illustrious living representative of the negro race, once said to me he thought as prejudice and caste and political antagonism disappeared, the races would blend, coalesce and become homogeneous. I do not agree with him. Such a solution, in my judgment, would degenerate the vices of both races and the virtues of neither."

After praising the colored people for their fidelity to the south during the war he said: "It seems incredible that gratitude should not have defended and saved them from the hideous and indescribable wrongs and crimes of which they have been for a quarter of a century the guiltless and unresisting victims." Ingalls then went on to speak of the determination of the south to eliminate the negroes as a factor from its political and social history, and noted the evidences of that purpose from democratic newspapers and democratic politicians. He particularly instanced the recent Jackson, Miss., election and quoted the statement that the election at Jackson was the most outrageous ever seen. "The town had been taken possession of by thugs with rifles." It was said that Senator George's son was one of the riflemen.

Resuming his discussion, Ingalls said: "The pretexts for this condition of things all rest upon the fear of negro supremacy. To this nullification of the constitution the people of the north have apparently consented. Already the mutterings of discontent by hostile organizations are heard. The use of the torch and dagger is advised. I deplore it, but as God is my judge, I say no other people on the face of the earth have ever submitted to the wrongs and injustice which have been for twenty-five years put on the colored men of the south without revolution and bloodshed." Ingalls went on to warn the south of the natural consequences of its course toward the colored people. Despotism, he said, makes nihilists.

Ingalls then spoke of an outrage committed in Aberdeen, Mississippi, on the day of Jefferson Davis' funeral, when a German tinner, a citizen of Indiana, accidentally in the course of his work let fall from a house roof the crape which had been stretched across the street by citizens, bearing an effigy of the secretary of war with the inscription "Red Proctor, the Traitor." For this accident the tinner was brutally whipped by one McDonald, receiving at least two hundred lashes and being nearly blinded and terribly lacerated. McDonald was fined $5. The citizens subscribed twice the amount, discharged the fine, paid for the broken watch, bought a railroad ticket for the victim and sent him out of the town. If continued outrages like that had been inflicted on American citizens in England, France, Spain, any where on the face of the earth, and there had not been an instantaneous disavowal, or reparation, a million men in this country would spring to their arms to avenge the outrage and wrong. But the outrage was inflicted in Mississippi and the perpetrators went "unwhipped of justice." The race antagonism applied only to the colored men. If they were all democrats the race question would be over.

Four solutions of the problem had been suggested—emigration, extermination, absorption and disfranchisement. But there was still a fifth which had never been tried, and that solution was justice. Appealing to the south, he exclaimed: "Try for an experiment justice; stack your guns, open your ballot boxes, register your voters, black and white, and if, after the experiment has been fairly and honestly tried, it appears that the African race is incapable of civilization, if it appears that the complexion burnt upon him by the sun is incompatible with freedom, I will pledge myself to consult with you about some measure of solving the race problem, but until then nothing can be done. The citizenship of the negro must be absolutely recognized. His right to vote must be admitted and the ballots cast must be honestly counted. These are essential preliminary conditions which must be given over any consideration in the ulterior and fundamental questions of race supremacy or race equality in the United States, north or south. Those who freed the slaves ask nothing more, they will be content with nothing less. The experiment must be fairly tried."

Wolcott on the Ute Removal.

DENVER, January 23.—A Washington special to the Times says: At a meeting of the senate committee on Indian affairs this morning Dr. Childs, a member of the Ute commission, presented reasons why the commission had recommended the removal of the Indians to Utah and he was followed by Senator Wolcott who said in substance:

"I think I violate no confidence in saying that before he went to Colorado as a member of the commission Dr. Childs shared the views of the majority of eastern people, that the desire for their removal is due to the rapacity of the white man. He comes back with a favorable impression and gives his favorable opinion for their removal. There is not towards this tribe the intense feeling which the Indian Rights association assumes to prevail against the Indians everywhere in the west. We all recognize that the Utes are there under the laws and would agree to allow them to remain if there were not a better place to send them to. But they are in a growing section of the country and are in the way of every material progress. They occupy ground that should be given to the white people of the section.

"Their reservation is a long narrow strip of land, an important tract itself, and the key to a much greater and more important section which can be made fruitful with these Indians removed, but cannot be with them there. Colorado is intersected by mountain ranges. You cannot go direct to the San Juan mining region from Denver in the east, but must of necessity pass through the Ute reservation. Directly north of the reservation is Durango, with its extensive coal and smelting interests. Northwest are Telluride and Silverton and many other very important mining centres which are developing every year. In order to reach these places one must pass through the reservation. It is only fifteen miles wide and is crossed by seven important rivers with mesa grounds between. The Indians themselves in going from one end of their reservation to the other must necessarily leave the reservation. When the rivers are high the trip consumes from ten to twenty days. The cattle of the whites wander into these Indian lands and those of the Indians on to the lands of whites. This causes countless confusion and much bad feeling. When the people of either race lose stock they do not look to individual offenders, but lay the blame on the other race. If the Indian is the loser of the property it is impossible to prevent trouble, and it is so if the white man loses. The reservation is so over run with stock that the grass is eaten down and is not sufficient. The Indians are gradually solving the trouble and thousands of them have already gone to Utah, which is a favorite camping and hunting ground. All want to go, as they are familiar with that country and it is no terra incognita to them."

Mr. Wolcott ridiculed the idea of sandwiching the Indians in with the white, and said it would subject the Indians to the worst whisky influence. He also said that for the irrigation of the extensive area of land in the south it was necessary to have the Indian reservation. He gave the committee some facts going to show that it was necessary for co-operation and understanding in building the irrigation ditches. He also dwelt on the numerous roads, including railroads, crossing the reservation, and said with Fort Lewis removed the settlers would be in danger. It was far better to take them to sparsely settled Utah. In the course of the speech Senator Wolcott made some reference to the visit of Painter last summer, referring to him as the agent of the Indian commissioner and the Indians Rights association, and also to the report that he was the agent of the Pittsburg Cattle company.

When Senator Wolcott concluded Mr. Palmer was given the floor for a minute. He said he had never heard of the cattle company till last spring and it was absolutely false that he was its agent. The members of the committee present were Dawes, Platt, Manderson, Stockbridge and Pettigrew. Senators Teller, Wolcott, Adams, Wilson, Otto Mears and Carlisle; Delegate Caine, ex-Delegate Cannon and Bishop Hammond were also present. The committee will resume its hearing on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

Nellie Bly, En Route

DENVER, January 23.—P. F. Hall of the Santa Fe said today that the run of the Nellie Bly special from Raton to La Junta, 105 miles, beat the best previous record by forty five minutes. If they run as well this afternoon as they did this forenoon they will get to Kansas City at 6 o'clock tonight and reach Chicago at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, instead of at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, as the Santa Fe contracted to do. Then Miss Bly will get a special out of Chicago and reach New York at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, instead of 5 o'clock in the evening as she anticipated. On the train with her are a full train crew, and also the road superintendent, a car repairer, a telegraph operator and a physician. They go prepared for every emergency. The Times has received the following specials:

TRINIDAD, Colo., January 23, 5 a.m.—Miss Nellie Bly, the New York World's circumnavigator, has just passed through the city. The train consists of an engine, common car and Pullman. There is a large crowd at the depot, but the train did not stop.

COOLIDGE, Kas., January 23, 8.45 a.m.—The train carrying Nellie Bly, of New York, is spinning across the continent at a great rate of speed. The train left Wallace, N.M., about 4:40 o'clock last night, and Raton at 4:02 this morning, arriving at La Junta at 5:47 o'clock. The train then continued on the fly, arriving at Coolidge at 8.15 o'clock. A two minute stop was made here, the train leaving ahead of time. She is due at Dodge City at 10:57 o'clock. The run over this division of the Santa Fe has averaged over fifty miles an hour.

DODGE CITY, Kan., 11 a.m.—The Nellie Bly special over the Santa Fe is making a splendid record. The run from Albuquerque has been as follows: Reaching Albuquerque last night at 9.45 o'clock, Las Vegas this morning at 1.22 o'clock, Raton at 4.02 o'clock, La Junta at 6.47 o'clock, Coolidge at 8.15 o'clock, Larkin at 9.23 o'clock and Dodge City at 10.37 o'clock. The time from Larkin to Dodge City, where they were not held by the fifty miles an hour schedule, was exceptionally good, making the seventy two miles in seventy-four minutes. The actual running time on the division, deducting delays, is 202 miles in 220 minutes.

DENVER, January 23.—The latest advices received this afternoon state that Nellie Bly left Dodge City, Kansas, at 11.40 o'clock this morning, arriving at Kinsley at 12.16, a distance of thirty-six miles in thirty six minutes. She arrived at Sterling at 1.43 o'clock, a distance of seventy two miles in eighty four minutes. She arrived at Hutchinson at 2.10 o'clock, a distance of fourteen miles in fifteen minutes, thus making the run of 137 miles from Dodge City to Hutchinson in 156 minutes.

Fire in Leadville.

LEADVILLE, January 23.—The most destructive fire in years broke out this morning at 7.30 o'clock in the second story of the old Catholic building, No. 132 Harrison avenue. The whole block was swept through and either completely destroyed by fire or damaged by water. The last building burned was the two story frame structure on the corner occupied on the lower floor by Gotleib Mack as a saloon and on the upper floor by Mrs. Oberholt as a lodging house. All the buildings burned were frame structures, and it is thought the block now will be built up substantially of brick. The losses are about as follows: W. Jackson & Co., tailors, $700, insured; John G. Morgan & Co., $3500, no insurance; Nathan Cohen, $2000, partly insured; Gotleib Mack, $1000, partly insured; Mrs. Oberholt, $2000, no insurance; D. Kratt, $800, insured.

Prospects of a Successful Show.

CHICAGO, January 23.—The second annual bench show of the Mascoutah Kennel club, to be held here on March 4th next and extending over a period of four days, promises to eclipse in interest any thing of the kind before attempted in this city. Elaborate preparations have been made to insure its success. The club has arranged for the attendance of the following gentlemen famous for their special knowledge of the merits of the particular class of animals set opposite their names and whose services as judges are always eagerly sought for by promoters of kindred enterprises: August Belmont, Jr., New York, fox terriers; James Mortimer, New York, non sporting dogs; Gustave Lang, Stuttgart, Germany, Great Danes; J. S. Winslow, Philadelphia, pointers; John Davidson, Monroe, Michigan, English, Irish and Gordon setters, fox hounds, beagles and Chesapeake Bays; John A. Long, St. Louis, collies.

The prizes on all kinds aggregate an unusually large sum. The challenge cups and special premiums offered amount to $240 for mastiffs alone, rough coated St. Bernards $100 and Great Danes $160. The total amount of special prizes offered in cash is $..., and the regular prizes $2050. An unusually large number of valuable medals are also offered.

World's Fair Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The house committee on the world's fair today discussed the subject and referred to the sub-committee already appointed two propositions presented by Frank, providing for a commemorative celebration of the landing of Columbus in 1892 and a fair the following year, and another by Springer proposing that the house proceed to select a site for the fair by ballot on Monday. The sub-committee, which consisted of Candler, Flower and Hitt, was increased by the addition of Wilson of Virginia, and Frank of Missouri.

Huntington's Plea.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—C. P. Huntington, vice president of the Central Pacific railroad, appeared before the house committee on Pacific railroads today and favored an extension of the time allowed for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Central Pacific railroad company and a reduction in the interest to be paid the government, as proposed in the Vanderveer bill. Huntington was asked and replied to many questions by members of the committee.

THE FAMOUS PAPER.

Continuation of the Ohio Forgery Investigation.

Walters and Wood Again Before the House Committee.

Some New Evidence With Regard to the Forged Paper.

Wood Claims that Foraker Knew It Was Not Genuine.

Investigating the Ohio Forgery.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—When the special house committee investigating the ballot box forgery met this morning Mayor Mosby of Cincinnati was placed upon the stand. Mayor Mosby testified to receiving letters from various persons recommending Wood for the position of smoke inspector. One of the letters was from Governor Foraker, who stated that he had promised to endorse Wood's application if he promised him (Foraker) certain political information about prominent men.

Walters, who testified on Saturday regarding Wood, was recalled to-day and said that after Wood's first visit to Washington, he got several letters from Wood about a patent cannon, in which Governor Campbell was supposed to be interested, and as to his congressional record. The witness obtained copies of all of Campbell's bills and of the gun patent. The latter had been issued to one Hughes, and a three-quarters interest assigned to J. E. Campbell, of Hamilton, Ohio. Wood came back to Washington and told the witness two or three times that he had seen Mr. McLean. One Sunday morning Wood bought the Cincinnati papers and, after looking at them seemed much excited. He damned Tom Campbell and said: "That old snorting horse has made a fool of himself." The witness understood him to refer to Halstead. The witness saw the retraction published. Wood wrote a letter to Tom Campbell, saying he was a "skunk" and he could put him in the state's prison.

Wood was recalled and asked by the chairman when it first occurred to him to put the name of James E. Campbell on the papers. Wood said that Foraker had said to him that he understood that those fellows were making a strong syndicate to push the ballot-box bill, and that John R. McLean was at the head of it. Foraker took Campbell's bill out of his pocket and asked about its progress. He said he understood that Campbell, Butterworth and McKinley and others were interested. Turner asked why Wood had the names of the democrats put on. The witness said he cared nothing about their names. He wanted to make up a syndicate of about twenty names. He wanted a good many Ohio men, and wanted to make it non-partisan, and fix it so it could not be used for publication. Turner asked who suggested the names, and the witness replied that Foraker had said those Ohio men were in the syndicate. Foraker wanted him to get some New Jersey and Michigan names. The other names were thrown in for filling and to make it non-partisan.

Turner asked Wood if he, as a reputable citizen and a republican, would pass that paper off on Governor Foraker as genuine. The witness replied in the negative. He gave Foraker the paper to use in campaign headquarters. He thought Foraker was the smartest man in the state that he would stake that paper on Butterworth's face and without letting him see it, declare he had his signature to a contract. He thought Governor Foraker was smart enough to know how to use the paper. He had told him he had gotten what he wanted, but it would not stand much and no questions were asked. The witness had gotten instructions as to what the governor wanted and had filled the order. E. L. Milward, a Cincinnati draughtsman, told how he saw Davis preparing the paper and tracing the signature with glass. Milward told him that was not a good way, and showed how to trace with paper. Davis explained to him there was no harm in it; that the paper was to be given to Governor Foraker, who would know at once that it was a forgery. The witness wrote the names of McPherson and Stockbridge. Davis said they wanted to show it to the democratic committee and make them give up a paper they had. They would destroy the document. Some time after the witness saw it published in the Commercial Gazette. He went down and told Halstead about it, but that gentleman did not believe him. He brought out the photographic copy and the witness showed how he had traced the names. Halstead asked if he had written the McPherson and Stockbridge signatures, and when told he had, replied that he (Halstead) had pinned his faith on those signatures.

George C. Murray, of Cincinnati, a lawyer and patent solicitor, said he had known Wood for about six years and had taken out patents for Wood. In September he asked the witness to draw up a ballot box contract, similar to the one in Washington which would help him to his place as smoke inspector. Wood wrote out five or six pages and asked the witness to shape it for him, and have it type-written. Several days later Wood came in hurriedly and said that Governor Foraker wanted the paper urgently. The witness put it in shape. After the publication the witness saw Wood, who told him he had no intention of using the paper that way; that it was only intended to prevent the democrats from using a certain letter. Hadden had photographed it and sent some members of the committee with it to Halstead to have a squib published, just enough to warn the democrats not to publish the Topp letter. Halstead snatched the whole thing. As there was no denial published the witness was in doubt as to whether the paper was a forgery or a counterfeit. Wood promised to get it back. The witness finally resolved that if Campbell had signed the original of such a paper he must stand the consequence.

Lewis M. Hadden said that the day after Foraker's nomination he told him he would have the opposition of a number of leading republicans of Ohio who were jealous of him. The witness went on to tell the governor about the Campbell ballot box bill and that Butterworth, McKinley and others were interested. The governor was staggered, but they had no opportunity to continue the conversation at that time. Later on the the witness met Wood and they talked about the bill. Wood wanted the witness to give him a letter to the mayor to help him out in the smoke inspectorship. The witness told him that he (Wood) was a prohibitionist and the witness would help only a republican. Wood declared he had voted for Harrison and finally the witness promised to say something to the mayor. Meeting Wood later, he told the witness he had gone to Washington and got that ballot-box paper and gave it to Foraker. He claimed to have gotten it from Walter Wellman, Mr. McLean's private secretary. Hadden afterwards had seen this paper in Foraker's possession, and noticed two names, Sherman and Cox, which were not on the paper when he saw it in 1888. His first knowledge of the paper was in August, 1888, when T. C. Campbell wanted a candidate for sheriff defeated, and in talking with Hadden of the ballot box which Campbell wanted introduced. Campbell produced the paper bearing some signatures, saying they were prominent men, favorable to the box and willing to support the bill for its general introduction. The witness recognized the names of Campbell, Butterworth and McKinley, but T. C. Campbell would not let him look closely at the paper. The witness had based his statement to Governor Foraker upon the signatures exhibited by T. C. Campbell, and Wood's explanation that the paper was a part of a contract the men had signed and that they were to get stock for pushing the bill. The committee then adjourned till next week.

Phillips Writes a Letter.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Henry A. Phillips, of New York, chief of the middle division in the pension office, whose resignation was recently demanded by the commissioner of pensions, has written the commissioner a letter from which the following extracts are made:

"I assume that you will not deny that this request is not of your own motion but prompted by the secretary of the interior. I must respectfully decline to resign and so place my neck in a position for the axe of the executioner, who just now is so busily engaged in completing the work begun on persons, myself and others, over a quarter of a century ago on the southern battle fields. Four of the best men in this office reported that the action in my case was in accordance with the evidence on file in the case. Why does not the secretary of the interior give me the opportunity to defend my oath, and by professional testimony what I now receive? He would never have held the power he now does and President Harrison would never have had the power to put him where he is if my comrades and myself in the state of New York had not labored with more effect than he did in Missouri last fall, in bidding good-bye to this office, as I undoubtedly will as soon as the axe can be swung, I shall go thankful that for a brief season at least I have had the chance to serve my suffering, needy comrades in this place. I confess that as I am human I have not all the equanimity I possess when I contemplate the fact that as I go I leave behind me hundreds in this office who did their level best to keep our political opponents in power. I leave others who in the contest of a quarter of a century ago did their best to make my comrades eligible for pensions or the grave."

New Complications.

DENVER, January 20.—The Times says: A new complication in the Sunday closing question arose Saturday evening when Edgar Caypless, attorney for the Liquor Dealers' association, served personal notice upon Sheriff Barton that he and his bondsmen would be held responsible for any damages that his actions might precipitate; that civil suits would be filed against him, not under the direction of the association as a corporation, but by individual dealers, who might be put to expense, trouble and annoyance.

"These suits will be filed," said Caypless, "with a view to sending them through to the end and obtaining judgments. It is not the intention to begin and then drop them as a compromise. There are two sides to this question, and although the Liquor Dealers' association is not prancing around with a chip on its shoulder, it does propose to have its rights. I told Sheriff Barton that we would go into court and admit that the members of the association kept open on Sunday, and thus save some expense to the county. We claim that neither the state nor the county has a right to close or interfere with us, and as this question is now pending in the supreme court we propose to keep open until that court says we shall not."

Losses by the Storm.

DENVER, January 20.—A Times Cheyenne special says: Storm stories continue to come from the western end of the territory. Hay sells for from $20 to $25 a ton, and the holders are not very anxious to dispose of the commodity even at those figures. One avenue of loss to the cattlemen is through the appropriation of beeves that drift to the railroads and settlements. Only the best animals have survived and many of these have been stolen. Dozens of range owners who were reckoned wealthy when the winter set in are now practically paupers.

In Uinta county about twenty stockmen have pooled their issues, and will gather for shipment to Nebraska the herd remnants. Cowboys are now engaged in a round-up, which involves the working of an immense scope of country. Where it is possible to feed them will be taken, the cattle too weak to travel, and these will be nursed until able to stand a trip to the railroad. The depth of the snow and the continuance of the low temperature is unprecedented in this section, where for many years past the range has been open. Booth & Crocker, John Dykens, M. E. Carter, C. N. Whitney, Jesse Knight and others are in the rescue syndicate. Among the heaviest losers by this great storm are half a dozen Utah sheep owners, and their misfortune is to the cattle men the only consoling feature of the calamity.

At Lander the thermometer has indicated twenty degrees below zero, and the snow has been deep in that vicinity and clear to Rawlins, 125 miles south and the Lander railway point. One day last week the stage, with six horses, was seven hours in making fifteen miles. All the game has been driven from the mountains and there has been an appalling amount of pot hunting. While helping fallen steers to their feet a cowboy named "Red" Fader was attacked by a large mountain lion. "Red" took to his heels, leaving the lion to feast on his pony.

World's Fair Committee Meets.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The special committee on the world's fair held its first meeting this morning.

Mr. Springer called up his resolution providing that the house proceed next Thursday to select a site for the fair by ballot and it was discussed for an hour. Mr. Springer urged the importance of speedy action on the proposition. He held that by its action on the Cannon resolution last week the house had virtually decided that the matter must be settled as early as possible and that the committee was practically under instructions and was as much bound by them as if they had been formulated. He argued that the house could not move in the matter until it had first settled where the fair was to be held. Mr. Hitt also declared in favor of the immediate selection of a site by the house, and pointed out how delay would jeopardize the success of the fair.

Mr. Flower thought the date fixed for balloting on the Springer resolution (Thursday next) was a little too soon. He suggested that a resolution be reported providing for a debate in the house next Monday; one hour and a half to be allowed for the presentation of the claims of each city, to be followed by balloting on Tuesday. Mr. Frank, of Missouri, offered a resolution that the Springer resolution be referred to a sub-committee of three with instructions to report at the next committee meeting. After much debate this was adopted and the sub-committee was selected as follows: Chairman Candler and Messrs. Hitt and Flower.

A Ghastly Discovery.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., January 21.—R. M. Long, a Wyandotte county constable, was murdered and his wife desperately wounded on Saturday night by a band of ruffians who broke into the house. A neighbor passing found the front door had been broken in with a timber used as a battering ram. On the bed weltering in their blood were Long and his wife. The former's body was riddled with bullets and life was extinct. The latter had a ghastly wound in the face, from which she was rendered unconscious.

As the furniture was not disturbed and the wife could give no solution of the mystery after she had regained consciousness, the friends of the murdered man believe a gang of desperadoes against whom he held warrants for "moonshining," committed the awful deed. Others believe it is merely a continuation of the Hatfield-McCoy feud, as the victim is related to the former family. The wounds of the woman are believed to be fatal.

Collision of Belt Line Trains.

OMAHA, Neb., January 21.—A collision of suburban trains on the Belt line division of the Missouri Pacific occurred about 8 o'clock this morning within the city limits. Wm. Boyle, a local democratic politician, was killed instantly. Schwarick, deputy county treasurer, was injured internally. J. A. Harvey and a man named Van Deventer were badly crushed and will probably die. S. Frasier and Frank Church had their legs broken. Two brothers named Mitzall, railroad shop boys, were very seriously injured, one of them having his skull fractured. Several other passengers were more or less bruised. Conductor Wm. Shields had his arm broken and was badly crushed.

Fish Hatchery Funds.

DENVER, January 21.—A Washington special to the Times says: Senator Teller introduced a resolution in the senate to-day providing an amendment to the urgency deficiency bill for the appropriation of $25,000 for continuing the work on the fish hatchery at Leadville. In doing this he made a statement and also submitted a letter to himself from Fish Commissioner MacDonald, giving an estimate of the amount necessary to continue the work on the hatchery and breeding station at Leadville, which are as follows: construction and equipment of suitable quarters for the superintendent and other employes of the station $8,900; completing the equipment of the hatchery $2,500; construction of roads, ponds and enclosures $12,000; laying off and improving the grounds $2,500; total $25,000. It is quite certain that some appropriation will be obtained, and a strong effort will be made to secure the entire $25,000.

Report on the Golden School.

DENVER, January 21.—The report of the Industrial school investigating committee was received by Governor Cooper to-day. It is to the effect that the charges of cruelty and improper conduct made against the officers of the institution are without any foundation.

Immense Counterfeiting Business.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The Evening Sun publishes a sensational article purporting to give the details of a gigantic counterfeiting business which is said to have been carried on by certain citizens of Mexico. It states that these individuals have within the past two years coined 5,000,000 of our silver dollars, and after shipping them across the border have disposed of them with a profit to themselves of 28 cents on each dollar.

TRAGEDY IN TEXAS.

The Jaybirds and Woodpeckers Again on the Warpath.

A Fatal Shooting Takes Place in a Texas Court House.

Some Secrets Told of the Opening Day of Oklahoma.

United States Officials Who Betrayed Their Trusts.

Terrible Tragedy in Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, January 21.—A terrible tragedy was enacted in the court house to-day in which Kyle Terry, nephew of the late Judge David Terry, was instantly killed and two men were badly wounded. The killing was the outcome of troubles which resulted some time ago in a bloody battle between the citizens of Richmond.

Some months ago, Terry, who was tax assessor for Fort Bend county and a member of what is known as the woodpecker party, had a difficulty with the three Gibson boys, all members of the jaybird party. Five weeks after Terry met one of the Gibson brothers in Wharton and killed him. When the case came up for trial they got a change of venue to Galveston county. Judge Parker, convicted for murder in Fort Bend county, also secured a change of venue to this county and the cases were set down for to-day and the witnesses for both prosecution and defense were brought to this county, followed by a large number of adherents of the jaybird and woodpecker factions.

About 10 a.m. to-day Kyle Terry, his brother Captain David Terry, of California, Judge Parker, Judge Weston, Dr. Gain and some others entered the front door of the court room. Terry turned to the left toward a stairway and had just reached the second step when a shot was fired. It struck him under the right arm and came out of the left breast and literally tore his heart to pieces. There was a moment's lull and then four or five shots were fired from different directions. One passed through the arm of Judge Weston, of Fort Bend county, another through the leg of Henry Tittle, a Galvestonian.

Eye witnesses say that three men were shooting, naming them as Va Gibson, as killing Terry, and whose brother Terry had killed in Wharton, Dan Ragsdale and young Mitchell, all from Fort Bend county and all jaybirds.

Immediately after the shooting six arrests were made, the principal one being Va Gibson, who fired the first and only fatal shot. He is a young man about 25 years old and treats the matter coolly. Gibson was the oldest man in the attacking party, the four others being under 21 years of age. It was the evident intention to kill Weston and Parker as well as Terry. Judge Parker is a member of the state legislature from Ft. Bend county and is charged with having been the cause of the late riots in Richmond. His trial for murder comes up to-morrow. He is charged with the killing of a negro woman during the Richmond riot.

Rottenness Among Officials.

KANSAS CITY, January 21.—Cornelius McBride, the special inspector who was sent to Oklahoma by Secretary Noble, to-day talked freely regarding his investigations. He said that when he first entered the territory and before the opening proclamation took effect he was surprised to find the anticipated troubles between various bands of settlers and boomers unwarranted. He had not been there long before he discovered it was not the boomers but rascality the department had to fear.

"Secretary Noble telegraphed me to look after the horde of deputy United States marshals who had gone into the territory," said McBride. "I telegraphed Mr. Noble that it was not deputy marshals who were to blame but higher officers. Mound John I. Dill and register and C. M. Barnes, a receiver, had connived to allow their friends and relatives to come into the territory before they had any right to and enter the choicest lands. General W. H. Clayton, a fellow townsman of Barnes, went to Guthrie on Saturday before the opening and on Sunday surveyed a section of land out for the townsite of Guthrie and made a halt. Mark S. Cohn was selected to enter the land. He, too, was in the territory before he had any right. John E. Dill, a brother of the land register, was also on the ground and by the grace of his brother Dill and Cohn were selected to make the first entries. Three friends of Dill and Barnes were selected and appointed deputy marshals to guard the door of the land office on the morning of the opening day. D. P. Dier of this city expected to be the first man to make entry and in reality would have been were it not for the preconcerted plan. The door was opened at noon. The three deputies above mentioned shoved Dier aside and permitted Dill and Cohn to go in. When they had finished entering they had filed claims for every section of land which touches the section set apart for Guthrie excepting one which was held by a lawyer named Wolcott, a brother to Senator Wolcott of Colorado. This filing also included Clayton's plat of Guthrie."

McBride says he recommended the removal from office of Register Dill, Receiver Barnes and Marshal Jones of Kansas. Jones is the only man who has been removed up to the present time. McBride further said that before the opening Clayton came to him and told him that unless the townsite plat made by him was allowed, blood would flow in the streets of Guthrie. The actions of United States Marshal Needles, says McBride, were those of an honest man. There were many hundreds of blank appointments of deputy marshals printed and many of these were filled out and Needles' name forged to them.

The Great Blockade.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—The prospects are that the great snow blockade on the Central Pacific will be cleared to-night or to-morrow. There is now three feet of snow on the ground at Colfax, while at Cisco the country is covered to the depth of fifteen feet on the level and in drifts the snow is three or four times as deep. Last evening the Central Pacific opened the road to five dead engines near Champion Spur. A rotary plow was pushed by eleven engines and the snow was thrown fifty feet on either side of the track. One hundred and fifty snow shovelers engaged in digging a trench, were surprised and completely buried by the snow plow. They were badly scared but the only injury sustained was a ducking. Heavy slides and drifts are reported between Truckee and Boca.

A rotary plow is clearing a road to the Blue canyon and during the night it is expected to clear the track to two imprisoned passenger trains between Blue canyon and Alta. Over 1,000 snow shovelers and workmen are on the mountain to-night. Truckee is cut off from all communication with the outside world. But this is true of all mining and other towns in the Sierras.

A passenger named E. A. Sanford died of pneumonia, superinduced by an attack of la grippe, and was buried by men on snow shoes at Truckee yesterday, it being impossible to break a road to the cemetery. Most of the passengers in the two trains near Blue canon are well provided for. Among the eastern passengers on the imprisoned trains are: C. E. Waugh and J. D. Mason of Denver.

At Dutch Flat many houses have been crushed by the snow but no lives were lost. Snow shoes are the only means of getting anywhere. The damage to fruit trees will be considerable. Should the snow go off with rain the damage to the valley will be immense. In addition to the imprisoned trains near Blue canon two eastbound passenger trains are snowed in near Shady Run. The railroad people are doing everything possible to make the passengers comfortable.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—It was rumored here this morning that the cabinet proposed to take cognizance of the insult recently offered to Secretary Proctor at Aberdeen, Miss., because of his refusal to take official notice of the death of Jefferson Davis. It was stated that the citizens of that place draped the federal building in mourning in honor of Davis, and posted the flag at half mast. They then stuffed an old suit of clothes and labeled it the "secretary of war" and suspended the effigy from a rope stretched across the street between the federal building and the structure opposite. It is learned, however, that the subject was not even mentioned at to-day's meeting, and further, that it is not likely to receive any official consideration unless it is established that federal officers participated in the transaction.

The committee from the Grand Army appeared before the house committee on invalid pensions to-day in the interest of pension legislation. They advocate the enactment of a disability pension bill, and also the passage of a serving pension bill.

A Toronto dispatch to-day stated that Mr. Farrar, a Canadian newspaper man, had been secretly before the republican members of the senate committee on relations with Canada and influenced them in opposition to the commercial union bill, in order to force annexation. Senator Hale said the story was sensational and absurd. The republican members of the committee heard no one in secret session. Senator Dolph and another member of the committee also denied the story.

A Plea For the Apaches.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The president has sent to the senate the report made by General Crook and Lieutenant Howard upon the condition of the Apache prisoners at Mount Vernon barracks. The president recommends that provision be made for locating these Indians upon lands in the Indian territory and says: "Some of these Indians have rendered good service to the government in the pursuit and capture of the murderous band that followed Geronimo. It is a reproach that they should not, in our treatment of them be distinguished from the cruel and bloody members of the tribe now confined with them."

The president has also sent to the senate a memorial prepared by a committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science relating to the preservation of forests upon the public domain. The president approves the sentiments expressed in the memorial and recommends that legislation be provided to prevent the rapid and heedless destruction of our great forest areas.

Important Silver Move.

CHICAGO, January 21.—A special from New York says that there is a rumor on Wall street, which, considering the discussion of Secretary Windom's silver proposition, occasions considerable comment. Messrs. Zimmerman and Forshay announced that they had received advices from London to the effect that the Bank of England is about to exercise its right never hitherto asserted, to use silver to the extent of one-third of its reserve and issue $1 notes in silver against it. The dispatches also say that the bank has purchased $8,000,000 in silver bullion in expectation of this action. The larger foreign firms in the street while they declared that they had received nothing confirming the rumored action of the Bank of England said that such a step was by no means unlikely, on the contrary that there were many reasons why such an issue would be advantageous to England.

A Bloody Prize Fight.

DENVER, January 21.—One of the bloodiest fights ever held in Colorado occurred just out of Arapahoe county this afternoon between Woods, of Denver, and Kessler, of Montana. About four hundred sports and "respectable citizens" witnessed the fray and were not over pleased with the result.

Woods was looked after by Ed. Hewitt and Kessler by Ed. Smith. Johnny Murphy acted as referee, with Ed. Caine and Mart Watrous as time keepers. Neither of the principals would have stood much of a show with a fighter, but together they were about a stand off.

In the first round Kessler got in his work on Woods' nose and ever after that blood was on the latter's face. By the time the second round was finished Murphy had his hands full trying to separate the men when they clinched. Murphy's clothes and hands were about as bloody as Woods' face, and while no fault is to be found with his decisions, still if a stronger man had had the position he could have done better with the men.

In the third round the men lost control of what little science they possessed, and knocked each other on the head and body with little effect. In the fifth both the seconds had a hand in it, and it looked as if everyone was to be included in the fight instead of being spectators. Woods continued to bleed at the nose and mouth, while Kessler's face and body was being polished in fine style without drawing blood. Woods was too slow with his blows, or Kessler would have been done for early in the fight.

In the seventh the men got mad and swore vengeance on each other. Both showed up in the eighth determined to put the other in an early sleep, and both failed. Woods hammered Kessler too hard for the latter's bread basket, and stood a good show of walking over his body, but here the spectators got in their work. The ropes stopped no one and there were more fighters in the gang outside than the programme called for. Woods started to his corner when Kessler broke after him and slugged him in regular rough and tumble style. Woods' seconds and backers jumped on Kessler and Kessler's friends got on top of the Woods people, Woods being dragged under the heap. Things were getting at such a state that Bat Masterson thought it best to send the men to their car. Kessler got away as soon as possible but Woods wanted more fight, and it took the combined strength of his friends to keep him from attacking Kessler again. Had it not been for Masterson's determined action it would undoubtedly have been a worse ending.

Stopped a Train.

TULARE, Cal., January 21.—A southbound passenger train was stopped this morning by two masked men seven miles north of Tulare. The robbers climbed over the tender to the engine and compelled the engineer to stop the train. They then compelled the engineer and fireman to go with them and ordered the expressman to open the door of his car. The amount taken is not known but it is rumored to be several thousand dollars. The robbers made the engineer and fireman accompany them some distance from the train. A tramp who was stealing a ride was mistaken for a train man and the robbers shot him in the head. He was brought here and may recover. No trace of the robbers has yet been discovered.

Trouble with Negroes Feared.

APALACHICOLA, Fla., January 21.—The negroes employed in the saw mills here struck last week for ten hours and more pay. Two went to work in the Kennedy mill yesterday and last night one of them was assassinated. The negroes who are at work are alarmed and the whites fear trouble. The governor has been telegraphed to and the local military company is under arms.

Indians Dying of Grip.

WINNIPEG, Man., January 21.—The band of 800 Indians on the St. Peter's reserve a few miles out of Winnipeg is being wiped out. The Indians are afflicted with la grippe in its most severe form and being without proper medical attendance they quickly succumb to the malady which in most cases develops into lung diseases. Seventy-five per cent of them are down with the epidemic and if speedy action is not taken by the authorities in the way of sending physicians few will survive.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The president to-day made the following nominations:

Receivers of public moneys—Henry P. Lake, at Gunnison, Colo.; Malcolm D. Mix, at Del Norte, Colo.

Indian agent—George A. Allen agent for the Indians of the Colorado river agency in Arizona.

Shouting for War.

LISBON, January 21.—Four thousand merchants of this city paraded the streets last night shouting "War on England."

Abbett Gets in the Swim.

TRENTON, N. J., January 21.—In his inaugural message sent to the legislature to-day Leon Abbett comes out flat footed in favor of ballot reform. He says the best sentiment of the country in all the states demands ballot reform and honest elections.

Changes in the Cabinet.

MADRID, January 21.—Some changes have been made in the cabinet since it was announced yesterday. The Duke of Veragua has been appointed minister of commerce in place of Senor Becerra, who will become minister of colonies.

The Erin Probably Lost.

LONDON, January 21.—The National line steamer Greece, which arrived to-day from New York reports that she saw nothing on her passage of the same line's steamer Erin, which sailed from New York on December 28th, for London, and which has not yet arrived. It is feared the Erin is lost.

Big Land Deal.

DENVER, January 21.—At a meeting of the state board of land commissioners in Governor Cooper's office this morning the proposition of the Colorado Land and Canal company to purchase one-half of the state school lands in Pueblo, Otero and Kiowa counties, and to construct an irrigating ditch capable of watering the entire country was accepted and the contracts ordered signed.

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THE OHIO FORGERY.

Progress of the Investigation of the Ballot-Box Forgery.

Governor Foraker Testifies Before the House Committee.

Some of the History of the Late Political Scandal in Ohio.

Halstead Insisted that the Affair Should be Made Public.

Foraker's Testimony.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Ex-Governor Foraker continued his testimony before the house committee on investigation of the ballot box forgery this morning. He stated that Wood had submitted to him some papers relating to the ballot box matter, but he made no use of them as they did not include what he wanted. Later Wood got a paper for him which bore the names of Sherman, Butterworth, McKinley and McPherson. The witness said he accepted the paper without question to its genuineness and referred to all the mortification he has experienced about this whole matter. As an honorable man would, he felt mortified to find that he had been imposed upon by a paper which in the light of subsequent events, it appeared should not have deceived him.

Foraker produced a number of letters from Sherman, Butterworth and McKinley and declared that there was a striking resemblance between the genuine and forged signatures. He said that soon after getting the papers he had met Editor Halstead while on a train en route to Cincinnati. He showed him the papers and said he (the witness) did not see how he could make use of the matter. Halstead said he saw how he could use it as far as Campbell was concerned; that Campbell was the only man named before the people; that it was a duty owing to the people to keep such a man from being governor, etc.; that if the witness did not give him (Halstead) the papers he would publish it anyhow. At Halstead's suggestion the witness had the papers photographed to secure him against the loss of the originals.

On the 10th of September Wood wrote the witness complaining that Mayor Mosby would not appoint him smoke inspector. The witness understood that charges had been preferred against Wood. The latter came to see the governor and he believed that Wood explained that his appearance in the police court was for defending his wife from an insult on a street car. The witness read his letter of August 13th to the mayor touching Wood's application, saying he had promised to recommend Wood and would like to have the place held open until a requirement he had imposed on Wood had been complied with. The witness told Wood that he need not expect the appointment unless he was a worthy man and that he (the witness) did not desire him appointed unless he could establish his character.

Several letters from Wood bearing upon his application were read. In one Wood says: "They will be on to me with both feet when you and Halstead throw the boxes on them, and I cannot be allowed to stand alone." Wood added that many great men make mistakes they afterwards regret. After the witness had heard the charges against Wood, the latter again called upon him, and was told he must clear himself of the charges before expecting an appointment. The witness saw him again in Cincinnati on the night of the Music hall speech and he produced the ballot boxes which formed the basis of his (the witness') object lesson in his speech that night. On October 1st, Wood wrote to the witness that he would have the whole gun crowd bagged in ten days and enclosed a letter said to be from Walters at Washington, respecting the gun patents. The committee after listening to this testimony adjourned until to-morrow.

Foraker Cross-Examined.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Ex-Governor Foraker resumed his statement before the house committee on the Ohio ballot box forgeries to-day. On cross examination Foraker said he had been on friendly relations with Senator Sherman last summer, and in fact never on any other terms with him, that he knew of. He did not know Senator Sherman was in this country when he got the forged paper. He had not mentioned the paper to McKinley or Butterworth. His relations had always been pleasant with the former, and with the latter up to the time of his the witness' nomination.

The witness had had no suggestion as to Wood's integrity. Grosvenor asked if the witness did not think it strange that after Wood said he had the paper on August 13, he should have balked the witness so and delayed its production. The witness did not think he was balked, and attributed Wood's delay to a reluctance to give up the papers. The witness somehow got the impression that they were in McLean's custody. Grosvenor asked if he supposed McLean would be willing to give up a paper that would injure Campbell in the campaign. The witness replied that was Wood's business.

Foraker had no, at the time the signatures, doubt of the genuineness of McKinley's, or indeed of any, of the signatures. Grosvenor asked if Governor Campbell, before the campaign, had not borne a good reputation. The witness replied that he did not know him until he was nominated. From that moment he heard no end of stories about him and ended by getting a bad opinion of him. Grosvenor asked if he was not surprised to see that Senator Sherman had signed such a paper. The witness replied that his mind had been so prepared after believing McKinley and Butterworth had signed it that he might as well believe Sherman had signed it, for he had as good an opinion of them as of anybody. Grosvenor asked why the witness had not communicated with some of the persons whose names were on the paper before taking further steps. He replied that when he got the paper Sherman and Butterworth were beyond the ocean, and he had not time to communicate with them.

He was in the midst of a campaign, making speeches. As for McKinley, he did not know what he might have done if he had retained possession of the paper to make use of it, but his signature seemed so conclusive he had no doubt of it. It would seem rather indelicate to go to a man you believe guilty and talk about the matter. He could be expected to deny his guilt, of course. And then, too, before he got through with it he had found a man (Halstead) who knew just what to do with the paper.

The witness had told Wood he did not know what to do with the paper. The witness said Campbell had charged that he (the witness) was interested in the ballot box matter and referring to the witness' statement about $1,000,000 trust money in the bill for somebody, had said nobody but an infamous scoundrel would make such a statement. The witness read that speech on his way to the hall at Marietta where he was to speak that night, and felt it due to himself to make an answer. Thereupon, for the first and only time in the campaign, he referred to the paper. He said inasmuch as the matter had been made public he had seen those papers and in his judgment Campbell never would deny that signature. He was satisfied of that, not only because of the faith he had in the signature, but because of Campbell's speech, which read very like a confession of guilt. He (Mr. Campbell) did not deny his signature, saying he could not do so until he got some other documents. Grosvenor asked if before that time the witness had seen Senator Sherman's published denial, and witness said probably he had not seen it.

William D. Walters, of Utica, Michigan, was sworn and said he met Wood in Washington in September and at his request had procured for him a copy of the ballot box bill introduced in the house by Campbell of Ohio. Wood was very anxious to find a page who had an autograph album to sell. He could not find one, but the witness finally managed to secure for Wood the autographs of several congressmen and senators, including those of Butterworth, McKinley and John Sherman. Wood had told the witness he wanted the autographs first to put at the foot of photographs, and then to compare them with the names on a contract, or as Wood termed it, a "land deal."

Richard G. Wood was then sworn. He gave his residence as Cincinnati, and his occupation as a mechanical expert. The chairman handed the witness exhibit A, and asked him if he ever had seen it before. The witness recognized the document. He first saw it just before the election, he thought, in October. He had got the heading drawn in General Birney's office in this city. The names were written on the paper in Cincinnati by Mr Mitward. A young man named Davis wrote the lines opposite the signatures. This work was done in the office of Murray, who is the patent solicitor for the ballot-box company.

Chairman—Are those names written here intended to be a facsimile of the gentlemen's autographs?

Witness—They were written according to pieces of paper I had secured.

The witness gave a humorous account of his attempts to be appointed smoke inspector. He had seen Governor Foraker and the latter told him he could get him the place if it was not pledged. The governor said he wanted the witness to do a little busting, or a favor for him. The witness asked what he could do and Foraker said there was a little document drawn in Butterworth's office and he wanted the witness to get it and let him see it. The witness could not imagine what document he meant and asked him. The governor said: "Do you see what Butterworth is doing for the republican party?" The witness replied that he noticed that Butterworth was acting peculiarly and seemed to be rather posing for the Cincinnati Enquirer. The governor had said that Butterworth was making all kinds of stabbing talk and said that if Butterworth wanted to put him down as disreputable he would show him how to be disreputable.

Foraker had said: "You know it is common talk that Butterworth is in every monied scheme." Witness had agreed with the governor and said if the stabbing business was going on he guessed they could stab too. Witness then gave a long description of his attempts to see the governor in relation to his appointment, and created a burst of laughter by a chance allusion to President Harrison as "Oh! what's his name." Wood admitted getting up the paper and said the governor did not ask any questions. Witness had said it was the best he could do and it would do to bluff those fellows. The governor promised not to have the paper published. About ten days before the publication, he met the governor coming out of the Commercial Gazette office, and Foraker said he had been talking to Halstead and that the latter was going to rip those fellows. The witness had said that the paper was not gotten up for such a purpose and told the governor not to show that man those papers. Foraker replied: "Not for the world."

After the publication of the paper Murray told the witness that he would make affidavit that it was a forgery if the witness did not get it back. Wood told the governor this and the governor replied he had not intended that it should be published, but that a man got it from his secretary when he was away. The governor had added: "Old man, we have got ourselves in a bad hole. I don't know whether I am to be elected or not. We will retract that. I don't know what to do at present, but rest assured it will be retracted." The witness said: "You had better be lively, or Murray will make an affidavit." The governor asked Wood to come to Washington to hunt up the gun contract and that he would attend to the matter. When Wood came back to Cincinnati he asked for the return of the papers and Foraker told him to go to Halstead for them. The witness insisted that they should not be published any more, and Foraker promised they would not be. Within forty-eight hours they were published again. Witness was arrested for criminal libel and obliged to give up his papers.

The chairman asked if anybody except the witness knew he had drawn up the papers. He replied that Governor Foraker certainly knew from what he (the witness) told him that the papers were not genuine. He did not charge Foraker with knowing the paper was a forgery. He could not do that. He could not say that Foraker entered into the conspiracy.

Chairman—Did he ask you to commit forgery?

Witness—I did not ask whether I should commit forgery. He added that Foraker wanted to get hold of a paper to get square with Ben Butterworth, and the witness agreed to get it for him. It was not to be published, but to be shown around political headquarters, etc. Wood said that he had gotten up a paper for Foraker and if he could make anybody believe it was genuine all right. He believed it was being "played" and hoped the politicians would get along without his help hereafter. This closed the examination.

Ex Governor Foraker said he desired to ask 60 questions and Grosvenor asked the witness to be present on Monday.

Saloons Must Close

DENVER, January 17.—Sheriff Barton, who was sworn in on Tuesday, to-day created a sensation by making his first order which was to the effect that hereafter all saloons must be closed on Sunday. He declares he intends that the law shall be rigorously enforced and all offenders severely punished. Heretofore the law in this matter has been practically a dead letter. A number of special deputies have been sworn in for the purpose of enforcing the law and will be given their orders to-morrow night. Several saloon men declare they will pay no attention to the sheriff's orders and some sensational developments are anticipated.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, O., January 17.—At 7.20 o'clock this evening as the Glendale accommodation bound for Cincinnati was leaving College Hill junction, a Chicago vestibule train ran into the rear of the accommodation. There were three passenger cars on the Glendale train containing about 75 persons. The locomotive of the Chicago vestibule train ran half way through the rear car of the accommodation, piling the passenger cars in a heap and setting them on fire. At present writing four persons have been taken out dead from the wreck.

The wounded are now on their way to this city, where they will be taken to a hospital. The number of fatalities and injuries considering the completeness of the wreck and the number of passengers is reported to be comparatively small. Several persons who were rescued are fatally wounded. Bob Stevenson, the baggage master of the vestibule train, was badly hurt and died shortly after being placed in the patrol wagon. The body of John Wilson, superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, has been identified as one of those burned up. The engineer of the vestibule train is seriously hurt.

LATER—Superintendent Nelson, who arrived in the city from the scene of the wreck at midnight, says that John Wilson of Cincinnati, Conductor F. W. Witherbee and an unknown woman were the only ones killed outright. James Staley, the baggage master who was terribly burned, and Wm. Kamitz, a passenger, have died at the hospital since being brought to the city, making the number of fatalities five. The engineer and firemen of No. 3, were terribly injured, as was also a boy whose name is unknown from Carthage, Ohio. They are in the hospital. It is claimed that no other persons were seriously hurt.

Negroes Going to Oklahoma.

ST. LOUIS, January 17.—Letters received by W. L. Eagleson, business manager of the Oklahoma Immigration society in Kansas City, from points in North Carolina, say that a large number of negroes of that state are going through in wagons this winter to the new territory. Eagleson says that there are about 2200 negroes in Oklahoma and by spring there will be at least 5000.

Federation Proposed.

LISBON, January 17.—Seculo published to-day an unsigned manifesto. It denounced vociferously the English ultimatum and advocates a republican federation of the Latin nations and the adhesion of Portugal to such a federation. It declares that a movement for a federation of the Latin republics is steadily making great progress and gaining force, and that the movement is seen and felt in the revolution in Brazil.

The manifesto does not advocate a revolution in Portugal at present and is moderate in tone throughout except as to its denunciation of England's action.

Mobs of workmen and sailors are parading the streets denouncing England. There are many hundreds of adherents to the commercial plan of campaign received from the owners of machine building works. The steamship companies have transferred their contracts for coal and oil to Belgium. Englishmen employed by the government are given the alternative of dismissal or naturalization. English flags have been bought and publicly burned in several towns.

Trying to Get His Pay.

HELENA, January 17.—A petition for a writ of mandamus was filed in the supreme court to-day by Attorney William Thompson, member of the republican house from Silver Bow county, to compel Auditor Kenny to issue him warrants for per diem and mileage. The case was set for Monday. The action is brought to test the validity of the state board certificate which Thompson holds, he being one of the members elected by eliminating the vote of the Tunnel precinct.

Slavin Challenges Sullivan.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Frank Slavin cables from London to the Police Gazette challenging Sullivan to fight for $12,500 a side, under London prize ring rules, in America or Europe, or to fight with small gloves under Police Gazette rules for $5000 a side at the California Athletic club provided the club adds $15,000 to the purse.

THE BLAINE FUNERAL.

Funeral Services Over the Remains of Walker Blaine.

Distinguished People at the Church of the Covenant.

The Western Association of California Pioneers.

The Meeting in Chicago of a Number of Forty-Niners.

Walker Blaine's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The funeral of Walker Blaine took place this morning. A large number of friends of the Blaine family, members of the diplomatic corps and people in official life attended the funeral.

A private funeral ceremony was held at the home of Secretary Blaine, on Lafayette Square, at 10.30 a. m. President and Mrs Harrison, all the members of the cabinet, E. W. Halford, several members of the diplomatic corps and some intimate friends of the family attended the services, which were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant. At the conclusion of the private services the remains were taken to the Church of the Covenant, followed by the family and friends in carriages.

The attendance at the church was very large, many persons being unable to get in on account of the large crowd. The house of representatives did not meet until 2 o'clock, in order to allow the members to attend the funeral, and the department of justice, with which the deceased was officially connected was closed during the time of the funeral, while the department of state was not formally closed. All the officers and employes who desired to attend the funeral were permitted to do so.

Forty-Niners Meet.

CHICAGO, January 18.—This afternoon the organization of the newly formed "Western Association of California Pioneers," was made permanent, and to-night the forty-second anniversary of the first discovery of gold in California was celebrated by a banquet at the Pacific hotel under the auspices of the association. The organization is limited to the men who crossed the plains and braved the hardships of the gold diggings prior to 1855.

The association is looked upon as a kind of last rallying ground for old forty-niners, so to-day the veteran gold seekers from a dozen states west of New England were present to take part in the proceedings. When the nucleus of the association was formed a few weeks ago, it comprised but a very few members, but it has rapidly grown in numbers since, until at present it possesses quite a respectable membership. Dr. J. Ward Ellis, who went out to the diggings in the first of the gold fever, was elected president, Charles C. Jacobson secretary and Addison N. Ballard treasurer. One of the schemes of the organization is the compiling of a biographical volume containing sketches of the society members. This will undoubtedly furnish a valuable addition to the history of the far west.

Portugal's Patriotic Crowds.

LONDON, January 18.—A despatch from Lisbon to-day states that crowds of people assembled in the streets last night and shouted "Vive la Portugal" and "Down with England." Similar scenes were enacted in the principal towns. A vigilance committee has been formed in Lisbon for the purpose of denouncing receivers of English goods. French financiers have declined to negotiate a loan for Portugal.

The government anticipates a favorable reply to its note to the powers asking their intervention in the dispute between Portugal and Great Britain concerning the territory in Africa.

State Oratorical Contest.

Special to the GAZETTE.

DENVER, January 19.—Miss Eliza Vath was awarded the first prize in the state oratorical contest to-night at Trinity church in this city. There were fourteen other contestants. Miss Vath's recitation, "Legend of Bezenc," was well received by the large audience. The prize was a scholarship in the Scott-Saxton college of elocution. James Nichols received the second prize, which was $25 in money.

Danites Suspected.

DENVER, January 18.—A telegram from Fort Duchesne, Utah, gives the information that William Whitney Seymour, a prominent gentleman ranchman in the Ashley valley was found dead in his bed to-day where he had evidently been shot while asleep. It is believed the murder was committed by Danites. Seymour went to Utah in 1882, and was a post trader at old Fort Thornburg. C. W. Seymour, the father of the murdered man is now living here, but for many years was cashier of the old Farmers and Mechanic's bank of Detroit.

Duke Amadeo Dead.

TURIN, January 18.—Duke Amadeo, of Aosta, brother of the king of Italy and formerly king of Spain, died here to-day. He was conscious at the moment of his death and received the pope's blessing from Cardinal Alimonda. The duke died of pneumonia, and had been ill but a few days. All the theatres in the kingdom are closed, and the state's festivities discontinued. The duke of Aosta was 45 years old. He was king of Spain from December 4, 1870, until February 11, 1873, when he abdicated.

A Plea for the Indians.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Further arguments on the Springer Oklahoma territory bill were heard by the house committee on territories to-day. Miss Alice M. Robinson, missionary among the Indians in the Indian territory, a teacher in the Presbyterian Indian schools there, addressed the committee in explanation of the condition of the Indians and made a strong plea for ample protection for the full-blooded Indian in any action that the committee may take on the subject. Representative Rogers of Arkansas also spoke for a short time before the committee. He pointed out in various instances where the legal machinery provided in the bill was inadequate to meet the exigencies of the case, and made sundry recommendations where they could be improved.

Proclamation of Quarantine.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., January 18.—Governor L. Bradford Prince has issued a proclamation of quarantine on account of pleuro-pneumonia against the state of New Jersey, the counties of Kings and Queens in New York, and the foreign countries of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany and Belgium. All cattle before entering New Mexico must be inspected at Trinidad, Colorado, El Paso, Texas, or Clayton, New Mexico, in order to ascertain where they have been during the previous six months.

Chinese Literature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The work of missionaries outside of their strictly religious field has not received the attention it deserves. To them we are indebted for much valuable knowledge of wild countries, and still more for reports on the religion, habits and philosophy of other races. Especially is this true of China, for there is so little general interest in such matters that but for the missionaries we should have remained much longer in ignorance of Chinese philosophy.

The only foreigners making any effort to acquire the Chinese language are the missionaries, and it is due to such men as Williams and Legge that the doctrines of Confucius and the teachings of Buddhism have been exhumed from their deep oblivion and set up in readable language. It is here, more than in anything else, that the work of these men is manifest. Through years of ceaseless toil of Dr. Legge, the metaphysical and ethical writings of Mencius have been placed alongside of Bacon and Plato and Moses.

The literature of Buddhism likewise shows deep thought and ascetic piety, and has marked the founders and exponents of that ancient religion. Gems of literature, poetry and proverbs have been brought to light by the researches of Christian scholars.

While the general influence of European life has not tended to increase the respect of the Chinese for our alleged superior civilization and morality, yet it is true that the literary research of missionaries has done much toward bringing about a better understanding between the two races, by giving to each, in their own language, the ideas and purposes of the other.

With increased shipping facilities and a consequent increasing commerce in China, and with the demoralizing and enervating effects of opium upon the people removed, there is yet hope for a brighter future for that queer old country. B. N. T—N.

Well-Known Jurist Dead.

CINCINNATI, OHIO., January 18.—Hon. Nicholas Longworth died this morning at his residence on Grandin road of pneumonia. He served for some time as judge of the common pleas court of Hamilton county, and later was one of the judges of the supreme court of Ohio.

Sues for Divorce.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—Late yesterday evening Freeman Barnum, ex-collector of internal revenue, entered suit against his wife, Ellen Barnum, for divorce. He states he was married in December, 185-, and lived with his wife until August, 1877, when she deserted him.

Times' Agent in Denver.

DENVER, January 18.—The Associated Press is creditably informed that an English agent giving his name as Murry is in the city at present on behalf of the London Times, and the lawyers in the O'Shea divorce case against Charles S. Parnell. The agent has called upon several prominent Irishmen, who accorded him a hearing notwithstanding that he exhibited his credentials from the British foreign office and a letter from the manager of the London Times.

Robbed the Mails.

CHICAGO, January 18.—J. W. Devine, clerk in the inquiry department of the post office here, was arrested to-day. He had been pilfering from the mails for eighteen months.

Emin's Condition Unimproved.

ZANZIBAR, January 18.—There is no improvement in the condition of Emin Pasha who recently suffered a relapse after his partial recovery from the effects of a fall from the balcony at Bagamoyo.

Officials Sentenced.

PITTSBURG, January 18.—Alderman W. H. Porter, convicted of conspiracy and blackmail was sentenced to eighteen months in the western penitentiary and Constable Sheppard, found guilty of the same offense, was sentenced to fifteen months in the workhouse.

Pueblo at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. January 18.—The junior appointment list of Yale was issued to-day. Among the appointments was William N. Thatcher, of Pueblo, Colo., for a philosophical oration.

Prominent People Sick.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Assistant Attorney General Maury is very ill with la grippe. Assistant Secretary Batcheller of the treasury department, who has been ill several days with la grippe is not improving and his friends are anxious. Robert Blaine, brother of the secretary of state, is down with pneumonia. Solicitor General Chapman, of the department of justice, is dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Kunze a Free Man.

CHICAGO, January 18.—John Kunze, who was among the four men found guilty of the murder of Dr. Cronin, and whose punishment the jury fixed at three years in the penitentiary, is a free man again. His bail of $5,000 was to-day furnished by a dime museum manager. It is not at all likely that the state's attorney will prosecute Kunze again.

MEN AND WOMEN OF NOTE.

Henry George goes to Australia in February.

M. Pasteur is in very bad health, and appears to be failing rapidly.

Hon. J. E. Sargent, ex-chief justice of the New Hampshire supreme court is seriously ill.

Count Thomas A. Edison says that he still cares more for business orders than for foreign decoration.

Some sarcastic person has sent to J. B. Foraker of Ohio a copy of Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope."

Mrs. Cleveland is well up in national politics and corresponds regularly on the subject with a few intimates.

M. De Brazza, the African explorer, will marry Mme. Seymour when he returns from his present expedition.

The name of Miss Emily Faithful has been placed on the English civil list, with a pension of £53 a year.

Miss Maud Fuller, the youngest daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, will spend the winter in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

General Butler is talked of as a candidate for department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Massachusetts.

Prince Bismarck, in consequence of recent illness, has lost the few hairs that were on the top of his skull, which is now as smooth as a billiard ball.

Mr. Alvin G. Clark, the telescope-maker, who has a world wide reputation, has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding.

The Rev. John W. Harding of the First Congregational church at Longmeadow, Mass., has entered upon the forty-first year of his pastorate there.

Mme. Antoinette Sterling, the well-known contralto singer of this country, long resident in England, has applied for admission to the Society of Friends.

Professor Paoli Boselli, minister of public instruction in Italy, has appointed a committee to select the model of the statue to be erected to Christopher Columbus.

The Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe of Buffalo celebrated on January 4th the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration to the bishopric of Western New York.

Ex-Secretary Bayard has accepted an invitation of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina to deliver the anniversary oration of the society in Charleston on April 13th.

Since Mr. Gladstone's visit to Paris during the Exhibition a tradesman living in a good street has marked his sartorial establishment with the sign of the "Old Great Man."

A social bomb threatens to explode in Berlin by the report that the emperor, who intends to make his capital very gay this season, will attend the ball of Herr Bleichroder, the banker.

Franklin B. Gowen made a scrap book of the hundreds of threatening letters which he received during his prosecution of the "Mollie Maguires," and in after years often looked it over with grim amusement.

Col. John C. Boone, grandson of the pioneer Daniel Boone, is living, friendless and needy, near Sulphur Springs, Ark., and a movement for his relief has been started in Missouri, Arkansas and Kentucky.

M. Auguste Havas, son of the founder of the Havas agency, has just died at Paris in his 75th year. He retired from business in 1879, after having effectively labored in the extension and improvement of the great "news agency" with which his name was identified.

Edward Strauss, the brother of Johann, the famous waltz writer, is coming to this country with his orchestra. He is said to be a magnetic leader. He uses his bow as a baton or to scratch a note here and there just to show his men how it ought to be done.

Hon. Joseph McKenna, the clever representative of the Third California district in congress, is a Philadelphian. He was born forty-six years ago and twice ran for congress and was defeated before he was elected in 1884. He has never been defeated since.

The mother of M. de Paris, Mme. Deibler, died at her son's house near the prison of La Roquette a week or so ago, aged 90. She was the daughter of a provincial headsman. Her son, the present executioner-in-chief, married the daughter of the headsman of Algeria.

Count Tolstoi has written a new novel which depicts a family tragedy—the murder of a woman by her husband. It is said that the eminent writer's treatment of the problems of education, love, and conjugal life has made a profound impression upon those who have seen the manuscript.

Anna Teresa Berger, the leading woman cornetist of the world, is now performing in London. At her lodgings she has a small room fitted up with padded walls and ceiling and draped doors, and there she practices night and day on the gold and silver cornets that have been presented to her by her admirers.

Marie Louise Baldwin, colored, has been appointed principal of the Agassiz school, which is the only school in Cambridge, Boston, in which a woman principal is employed for grammar grades. She is the oldest daughter of the late P. L. Baldwin, who was an employe in the Boston post office for many years. She was graduated at the high school with high honors.

Senator Brown, of Georgia, has not put in appearance at Washington this season. His health is poor, and he will not be able to do much work this session. It is said that he would have resigned at the beginning of the session and given Governor Gordon his seat had not Gordon superseded the senator with Henry Grady as trustee of the Georgia State university last summer. "Very good," remarked Senator Joe: "Gordon can wait until 1891."

Mrs. Meredith, who is conspicuous for her good work among the friendless criminals of England, has recently been on a visit to this country. For thirty years she has stood at the gates of prisons and not only taken the discharged prisoners by the hand, but clothed and fed them and found work for them to do. Mrs. Meredith is about 65 years of age, of large frame and commanding presence. Her manners are as simple as her dress, and yet one could not pass her in the street without noticing her.

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JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

John J. O'Brien has got back into the republican party again. He is elected a member of the Business Men's Republican association of the Eighth assembly district.

Ex Governor Morehouse thinks that Senator Vest can be beaten for re-election. He has peculiar ideas, however, of the qualifications demanded. He thinks that Judge Norton stands the best chance and all that is necessary for him to do to secure his election is to lick a man in southeast Missouri and win a foot race in southwest Missouri.

A bill has been introduced in congress appropriating three hundred and ten thousand dollars for the purchase of land on which the battle of Gettysburg was fought and for marking the lines of battle and the position of troops of both armies. The work is to be done under the supervision of John S. Bachelder, the government historian of the battle of Gettysburg.

The New York Sun complains that one of the results in Boston of the Australian system of voting has been to turn the democratic majority into a republican majority, so that the republicans now have control of the city. Beyond the fact that it is done somehow by the Australian system, the Sun does not further explain. The Australian system proposes to do certain definite things. First, to have a secret ballot, so that there shall be neither buying of votes nor intimidation of voters; and secondly, to have each man select his own candidates to vote for without advice from anyone else in order that there may be an intelligent ballot. The inference is, therefore, that the democrats cannot carry Boston without intimidation, corruption or an unintelligent ballot.

Mr. Phillips, chief of the middle division of the pension office, follows the example of his late chief, Mr. Tanner, and takes the opportunity, offered by a very proper request for his resignation, to display his ability as a letter writer. Like Mr. Tanner's letters, the one now made public from Mr. Phillips, seems to have been composed more for the purpose of awakening sympathy among Grand Army men by a general reference to the writer's services on the battlefields of the late war than to defend himself to his superiors against charges of official misconduct in the responsible position he now holds. No doubt Mr. Phillips' services during the late war were worthy of the highest commendation, and his work in the late campaign was probably extremely useful to the republicans. But the claim that either service gives him the right to continue in a high public office, for which he has proved himself incompetent, will not prove a weighty one with sensible men either in the Grand Army or out of it.

The Denver Republican says: "The fact that Mr. Parke, editor of the North London Press, has been found guilty on the charge of criminal libel preferred against him by the Earl of Euston, does not carry with it a conviction in the public mind that the verdict is just." On the contrary, it will carry in the minds of all who are familiar with the case that this verdict is just. The propriety of publishing the article in question, even if true, is very doubtful. If the purpose was to gratify the popular love for scandal, the editor ought to have been punished whether the story were true or not. Probably there was some foundation for the story published by Mr. Parke as regards several of the parties named. But there was probably no reason for it as regards the party who brought the libel suit. From the trial it appears that his name was mentioned without sufficient evidence. The word of irresponsible parties who should not be believed under oath was the ground for it. If it were true, it would forever debar the Earl of Euston from the company of respectable men and women. The punishment is not too severe for such reckless conduct. A man's reputation and character are too valuable to be attacked and wrecked on the testimony of irresponsible parties. There is another libel suit in New York which it is to be hoped will be successful, the one against Lysander Richardson for his scandalous story regarding Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr. He published a report that Delancy Nicoll and Mrs. Blaine were driving and that Delancy Nicoll's arm was about her waist. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Blaine was in bed at this time and had been in bed for five months. Mr. Richardson could easily have satisfied himself of this fact and should have hesitated a good while before he published such a story regarding a woman of reputation and standing. He should have given the benefit of the doubt to her. A criminal libel suit has been begun and it is to be hoped that it will end by landing Mr. Richardson in prison where he belongs. There are other blackmailing sheets in this country for the editors of which there is no punishment which could be too severe. But for fear some of the well-wishers of the Republican might think this has some reference to the libel suits brought by Judge Stuart, we will simply add that Judge Stuart's case is entirely different. He was very properly and not too severely criticized for doing what the judge of the supreme court has said was clearly beyond his jurisdiction. This kind of criticism is very different from entering a man's private life and assailing his character and reputation in a reckless and irresponsible way. This sort of thing the Republican leaves the monopoly of to some of its contemporaries.

The New York Star is rather hard on some of its democratic friends who are members of the Southern club in New York. Undoubtedly most of our readers have read of the scrimmage between Randolph, of Virginia, and Clark, of Kentucky. One called the other a liar in the club. They immediately went to the sidewalk, when the man called a liar knocked the other into the mud in the street. The man knocked down drew his pistol and shot at his assailant. This is rather an undignified way to have a row to say the least. But it is on the whole somewhat typical of southern civilization. A man is taught to resent a personal indignity at the peril of his life, yet we suppose that neither one of these two men would have hesitated to tell a lie or repudiate a debt. It is rather significant that the part of this country where there is the most talk about honor is the part of the country which is noted for not paying obligations. We do not recall at this time but one northern state that ever repudiated its honest debts, and we cannot at this moment recall any southern state except Kentucky which has not failed to pay its debts. For this reason the rate of interest is higher in the south than in the north. Merchants who sell goods in the south are more suspicious about credits and they usually get higher prices. This all comes from a false notion of what personal dignity is. The thing that really an honorable man should regret is not that he is called a liar, but that he is one; not that he is called dishonest, but that he does not pay his debts. If a man is truthful and honest in all his relations of life, a blackguard cannot affront him by calling him a liar or dishonest. True self-respect and personal dignity come not from what people say of us, but from what we are. If a truthful man is called a liar it cannot hurt him, because it is not the truth. It is telling the truth about a man that hurts him. In nine cases out of ten the men who are most affronted are those who are affronted because of the truth.

The Globe Democrat is the stalwart of stalwart papers. Whatever have been its faults, it has never been charged with being a lukewarm party paper. It fought the battle squarely for a protective tariff as against a revenue tariff. Yet this paper has the following regarding tariff revision:

> It is to be hoped that the "prominent republican congressman" who says that the party "proposes to do nothing about the tariff but talk about it" does not voice the opinion of many members of the organization. Such a course as this could be implicitly depended on to put the party out of power at the next election. The national platform of 1888 plainly and specifically declared for a revision of the customs laws. It is true that platforms are often framed to conceal rather than to express the sentiment of parties on the questions touched upon. The republican platform, however, was undoubtedly an honest utterance of the party's desires and aspirations on this question. Revision was demanded by the people, it was advocated by the press and promised by the platform and representative members of the party. On this policy the party appealed for and obtained popular support, and as this support put the organization in power it is now called upon to redeem the pledges which it made in the canvass.

The members of the republican party in congress who do not propose to make such reductions in the tariff as will not cripple or break down any established industry are not doing well by the party. They are not only breaking the solemn pledges made by the party in its national platform in 1888, but they are running contrary to the desires of the majority of the voters of this country. As a matter of fact the democratic party did not intend to commit itself to anything more than a revision of the tariff, yet it was made to appear during the campaign of 1888 that the issue between the two parties was one between protection and free trade. Even with such an issue before the people a political squabble in New York city alone prevented the carrying of the country for the alleged free trade candidate, what chance has the republican party for success in 1892 when it refuses to perform its pledges of 1888. Undoubtedly a large number of people who were against free trade and desired a revision of the tariff voted for Harrison because they preferred that the friends of the tariff should revise it rather than its enemies. Many of those who voted under such circumstances for the republican ticket in 1888, will not vote for it in 1892 if this pledge is not fulfilled. There can be no greater foolishness than ignoring the demand for revision of the tariff.

The Denver News of yesterday has a refreshing editorial on "The Honest Standard of Values." It protests against the greenback infusion into the silver movement, which characterized the state convention on silver and also the St. Louis convention. The men who were prominent in our late silver convention ought to take a back seat. They hurt silver more than they help it.

Judge Bookstaver was so severely criticised for his acts in the Flack divorce case that the Bar Association in New York took up the matter and passed a resolution expressing the opinion that his judicial conduct was such as to "call for inquiry from the assembly in the state of New York." No libel suits as yet have been brought by Judge Bookstaver against the newspapers. This may be explained by the fact that a judge of the supreme court has not yet declared his acts beyond his jurisdiction. In another memorable case the libel suits were begun after the judge of the supreme court had declared that the thing for which the judge was criticised was wrong.

Senator Farwell is very much hurt because the candidate that he and Cullom chose for the position of collector of customs at Chicago was not nominated. He says that "the president has no confidence in his judgment." Senator Farwell very likely has hit the nail on the head. His recent utterances in regard to civil service reform showed that the president has very little reason for having any confidence in Senator Farwell's judgment. Senator Farwell thinks that the trust relating to the appointing of officers, which the constitution has invested in the president for the use and convenience of the people of the United States, should be delegated to Senator Farwell, to be used to pay his political debts and advance his political prospects. A man of honor should pay his own debts, and not ask the government to do so. If there is any man in Chicago that Senator Farwell is under such obligations to that he cannot discharge them without giving him something, let him draw a check instead of having the government pay him by a fat office.

The New York Evening Post has discovered a case in the house of representatives which has some bearing on the qualifications of Senator-elect Brice to represent Ohio. John Bailey was elected in 1823 as a representative from Massachusetts to the Eighteenth congress. A protest was made against the legality of his election, on the ground that he was not an inhabitant of his district. At that particular time he was employed as a clerk in one of the departments at Washington. The house, after investigation, declared that he was not elected. But his constituents overruled this verdict immediately by returning him again. He was elected to the three following congresses. The constitution of the United States requires that a representative "shall be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen." Congress decided that he was not an inhabitant of that state, but then the district re-elected him. It practically said that the voters, themselves, had the right to judge of the qualifications of their representatives. In all probability Mr. Bailey would have been given his seat had it not been shown that the facts regarding residence had not been fully stated and it was supposed there had been deception. After the facts had all come out and the people chose to return Mr. Bailey, his election was considered valid. The same will probably be true in the case of Senator-elect Brice. Whatever information there is regarding his residence has already been passed upon before the legislature of Ohio, and this legislature has decided that it considered him an inhabitant of Ohio in electing him. As this provision of the constitution is intended as a protection for the different states, so that each may have its proper representation, and is only intended to give a means of correction in case of deceit, it would be very foolish for congress to take up the matter. However, while it is technically true that Mr. Brice has a residence in Ohio, yet at the present time, all his interests are in New York. There would be in reality just as much propriety in Mr. Thurman representing New York as in Mr. Brice representing Ohio. But why would not this be a good plan. Mr. Thurman was defeated because a republican legislature was elected. He was the man of all others on the democratic side in the senate who could least be spared. If some other state could have returned him, he probably would have been returned. In this way a premium would be put upon faithful and valuable services. There is not the slightest danger of any man really valuable to either party in England being left out of the house of commons. Even if he should chance to be defeated, a vacancy would soon be found for him so ... But in this country our ablest and most valuable men have frequently been left at home simply because a majority of the legislature was changed or because of a defeat in a congressional district. Certainly something ought to be done to keep the better class of men in public life.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

Just now a good deal of attention is being paid to the race problem. It is over twenty years since Charles Sumner introduced his civil rights bill and apparently we have made little advance since then. To show how little progress we have made, there are two notable instances which we will mention.

Some of the colored children in Alton have a desire to get more than what is called a common school education. For the primary and grammar school courses there are separate schools for the colored children, but there is no high school for colored children. Beyond these grades there is a high school, but up to this time it has been exclusively for white children. As these negro children have the right under the laws of the state of Illinois to attend this high school, they attempted to do so. The result was a general riot. The white scholars outnumbering the negroes two to one attacked them and drove them off the grounds, while the parents also assembled and took part. The Bourbon view of this is given in the St. Louis Republic and it is so extraordinary that we quote it entire:

> The negroes are uneducated and unreasoning. They are lacking in sense of propriety, but they are capable of acquiring it, and they should be assisted in doing it in every way which good will toward them and regard for the future of the country can devise. It would be far better to have no public schools in Upper Alton than schools where white girls are forced into association with negro boys. Such association is against the public welfare. No "negro question" is involved in it. There is no question about it, and the negroes must be enabled to see it in that light. If they do not like their public schools let them build a private school that will suit them better. They are perverse and unreasonable in their attempt to take the white schools away from the white people, but they can be brought to reason by benevolent firmness on the part of the intelligent people of the community. Let them understand fully that the right of self-government in American citizenship does not mean doing as they please and having everything their own way in an impossible attempt to become white.

In reading this it is worth remembering that there is no high school for negroes and therefore it is not a question of their liking their own schools enough, but simply a question of whether they have a high school course or not. If they have this course, they must go to the white school. The danger that is suggested in the sentence: "It would be far better to have no public schools in Upper Alton than schools where white girls are forced into association with negro boys," is the expression of a fear that is absurd and ridiculous. These white girls need not necessarily be brought in closer association with these negro boys than they would with a colored coachman or colored waiter. As a matter of fact they need not be brought in so close association, for it is necessary that one should speak to a colored waiter to order one's meal while sitting together in a common recitation room there is no need whatever of any conversation. If the St. Louis Republic feels that the young ladies of Upper Alton are in danger of behaving improperly with the colored youth, that is another question; but it carries practically an insult to the white girls of Upper Alton, and that what they need is protection from themselves rather than from any one else. So far as the negroes taking the white schools from the white people is concerned, it is only necessary to remember that by law there are no white schools, and that the negro has just as much right in this high school as the white boy. But somehow lately the idea has got abroad that the negro is both perverse and unreasonable and in fact disorderly when he asks for his simple rights under the law.

The second instance is in the case of the Grand Army of the Republic. Commander Gray, of the Louisiana and Mississippi department, has mustered in a colored post, which threatens the department organization. Some of the officers have resigned, and say that the result will be that the various Grand Army posts will be dissolved into benevolent organizations. This has long been a vexed question in the south. In the north there are a few colored Grand Army posts, but caste feeling in the south has prevented their existence up to this time. It is said that Commander Gray mustered in this one as revenge for the treatment he received from northern Grand Army posts for attending the funeral of Jefferson Davis. The sentiment regarding this matter in the south is fairly well expressed by Judge Henry Zerhenhain of New Orleans, who says:

> The confederate organizations and other kind friends have joined us with true friendship every Decoration day in our celebration of that day, which is observed all over the union. Now, then, is it reasonable to expect—and, indeed, we can't—that our former friends will join the Grand Army of the Republic again when they are compelled, by virtue of their friendship to us to march with those whom neither they nor the majority of us consider our social equals?

It is rather extraordinary that these views on the same question should be expressed in the year 1890 by a newspaper in a northern city and by a union soldier in the south. The negro undoubtedly is ambitious, but unless he thinks someone wants to take away from him that which belongs to him, he is generally satisfied to put on his airs among his own people.

With admirable determination, worthy of the cause, the Arapahoe county grand jury has again returned indictments against Secretary Rice and others, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the state. Mr. Rice is to be congratulated on the opportunity which is thus given him, for the second time, to vindicate himself in the courts of law. He has entered his plea of not guilty with the people of the state, but his innocence rests solely on his own statement. He has now a chance to present proofs of it before the proper tribunal. Instead of demanding a trial when similar indictments were presented before Mr. Rice avoided it. It is to be hoped he will demand one this time.

There has been a great squabble over the appointment of the postmaster of St. Louis. The president has solved the difficulty by appointing Major Harlow, who has been in the office for eighteen years. The democratic postmaster retained him when taking the office, because he considered him so valuable a man. Both factions were ignored in this appointment. While the people are pleased, the politicians are vexed. The same is true of the appointment to the collectorship at Chicago. It is significant that the newspapers, both in St. Louis and Chicago, admit that the appointments were much better than the recommendations by either senators or representatives. It rather explodes the idea that the president cannot make wise appointments except by consulting the members of congress. The only sense in which this is apparently true is that their recommendations are frequently useful in showing who not to appoint.

The New York World asserts that Brice paid five hundred thousand dollars for the senatorship. A statement like this ought not to be made unless there is some authority for it. The best way will be for Mr. Brice to read this statement to the senate after he is admitted and request an investigating committee. Then the World should be compelled to tell what it knows. If it proves the charge, it is vindicated. If it shows that it has reasonable ground for making the assertion, though it is unable to prove it, it shows that it is not reckless. But unless it can show reasonable grounds it ought to be prosecuted for criminal libel.

The silver people have one cause for congratulation. The St. Louis silver convention has ended in a farce. The executive committee was appointed to meet January 27th, but it will not meet because the funds demanded have not materialized. If this committee does not meet it is the end of the convention and its work. There were several gentlemen, among others Judge Edwards Pierrepont, who was in this city last summer, who would have contributed, but the greenback tinge to the resolutions both in the Colorado state convention and in the St. Louis convention disgusted the honest, intelligent silver men. This is rather hard on Judge Symes, who was expecting to make considerable capital out of it. He took a prominent part in both conventions.

The first page of the News yesterday represents Mayor Londoner as putting his foot on the Sunday law because the "gang" does not want him to enforce it. At the same time the Times is abusing him like a pickpocket. Both the News and the Times are united in denouncing Wolfe Londoner, and as the Republican is supporting his administration, there must be a faint suspicion in the minds of some people who have read the newspapers that possibly Wolfe Londoner is not acting for the "gang" in this matter.

For years following the war we did very little to build up our navy. We only repaired old ships which were entirely out of date. The result was that at stations like that on the coast of China, where every great nation has its squadron, our naval officers felt our great inferiority. Our boats were very slow, had little power of resistance and were not very well armed. The only things creditable were the officers and men. It was strange that this state of things should have continued until 1882 when the first appropriation of importance was made to build new ships. The wisdom of doing this is now generally apparent, and congress will be much more approved for extravagance in spending money on the navy than for so-called economy by taking the tax off of tobacco and whiskey. Last summer the secretary of the navy appointed a board to consider how he should build up a navy. This board has made its report. The board was composed of men considered peculiarly fitted to consider this question. It consisted of Commodore McCann, Captain Sampson and Navy Constructor Gatewood. They proposed constructing ninety-two vessels in all to extend through fourteen years. The cost was to be two hundred and eighty millions, including the maintenance, or an expenditure of twenty millions per annum. The following is a list of the ships the board recommends to be built:

	Tonnage.	Cost, each.	Total.
Ten battle ships	10,000	$5,000,000	$50,000,000
Eight battle ships	8,000	5,000,000	40,000,000
Twelve battle ships	7,000	4,500,000	54,000,000
Five battle ships	6,000	3,600,000	18,000,000
Ten rams	3,500	1,800,000	18,000,000
Nine 19 knot cruisers	6,250	3,300,000	29,700,000
Four 23 knot cruisers	7,400	3,500,000	14,000,000
Nine 20 knot cruisers	5,400	2,800,000	25,200,000
Two 19 knot cruisers	4,000	2,050,000	4,100,000
Five 18 knot cruisers	1,200	500,000	2,500,000
Fifteen 22 knot torpedo cruisers	900	500,000	7,500,000
Three artificer's ships		2,000,000	6,000,000

Altogether, 92 vessels, costing......$269,000,000

Senator Hale has already introduced a bill providing for the construction of eight battle ships of from 7500 to 10,000 tons and two armored coast defense vessels, three gun boats and five torpedo boats. The plans of one of the battle ships submitted showed the vessel was to have the following features: It was to be 7500 tons, to have a speed of twenty-one to twenty-three knots per hour, ability to cruise sixteen thousand miles with one coal supply and guns so mounted that all could be aimed at one point on the horizon. It is to be hoped that congress will make the appropriations as comprehensive as the plans.

It is about time for the Denver News to have another Frank Pine story. It can make an unusual variation because Frank Pine is no longer at death's door.

Joseph Jefferson's recollections of Edwin Forrest will form an interesting part of the Jefferson autobiography in the midwinter (February) Century. Four portraits of the famous tragedian—two in character, and two as he appeared off the stage—accompany the article. "The Realm of Congo" will be described in two articles in the same magazine. The first is by United States Commissioner Tisdel, and the second by E. J. Glave, one of Stanley's former officers, of whom Stanley speaks in his book on the Congo.

The London correspondent of the New York Times says that the Duke of Marlborough's articles regarding Irish landlords have raised a storm in the tory camp. The correspondent speaks of the Duke of Marlborough as "in many respects an abler man than his more widely known brother, Lord Randolph Churchill." He accuses the Irish landlords of neglect of their sacred duties, in always living off of their estates and spending their money in London. He considers the present situation the legitimate result of this. These utterances from a tory are significant and show a much broader view of the Irish question than has usually been expressed. The usual position has been that defense of the rights of property demanded that the English government should assist in the collection of rents, without taking into consideration many other questions; as for example, whether the rents are too high or whether the owners of these lands have any duties to the tenants, and if so, whether they are discharging them.

The benefit of continuing a representative for many years in congress is shown in Philadelphia. In 1861, it elected Judge W. D. Kelley, who remained a member until his death a few days ago. In 1863, it elected Samuel J. Randall and Charles O'Neill, who have been successively re-elected since, and are now members of the house. When Mr. Kelley died, he was the "father of the house." Mr. Randall succeeds to this title, though he must share the honor with Mr. O'Neill. Two of these three men have had for many years a national reputation because of the influence they had on legislation, by virtue of their long service. The third, Charles O'Neill, [illegible] not a national reputation, [illegible] he has a great deal of quiet influence on the floor and perhaps accomplishes more for his constituents than the representative from any other of our great cities. Had Mr. Kelley or Mr. Randall remained in the house only two or three terms, Philadelphia never would have had the wide influence it has wielded through these two men. For years it has had the chairmanship of one or two important committees. If the democrats controlled the house, Mr. Randall was chairman of the committee on appropriations; if the republicans carried the house, Mr. Kelley was chairman of the committee on ways and means. Neither one of these two men was supposed, during his first three terms, to have any extraordinary ability. There were a number of other representatives who far out-ranked them in influence. But their long service gave them a prestige even greater than their mental qualities. Iowa has likewise done wisely in re-electing Senator Allison. He entered the senate in 1873 and during his first term was considered simply a careful, hard working senator without great ability. During this first term were associated with him Conkling, Blaine, Carpenter, Bayard, Sherman and many others with whom Allison was never ranked. But Iowa wisely has continued him in the senate and now re-elects him for a fourth term. Instead of ranking about the middle of the list of republican senators, a position which he held simply because of his good sense and great industry, he now ranks among the three or four great republican leaders. Only Edmunds and Sherman can be said to rank with him.

The Fair Movement.

Falcon Herald.

A mass meeting was held in Colorado Springs last Tuesday night for the purpose of organizing a county fair association. A committee on permanent organization was elected, which will make its report on January 28. This is a good move, and we bespeak for it the success it justly deserves.

Colorado City Iris.

The GAZETTE has pushed the county fair project to a successful organization, and all in two issues of the paper, which shows what a reliable, well-balanced newspaper can do.

Difference of Opinion.

Leadville Herald Democrat.

Ex-Judge Stuart thinks he has (or had) a hundred-thousand-dollar character. The Republican thinks otherwise. The burden of proof is on the judge. Let the proceedings proceed.

CREMATION IN PARIS.

How Human Bodies are Burned in the French Metropolis.

A Minute Description of the Process at Pere la Chaise.

A Number of Corpses Incinerated Each Twenty-Four Hours.

PARIS, January 6.—The French Cremation society which was founded in 1882 for the purpose of familiarizing people with the idea of the new method for disposing of the dead, has for its president M. Koechlin Schwarz, mayor of the eighth Paris ward, where periodical meetings are held, and among the members who make up its committee are a goodly number of deputies, municipal councilors, engineers, and doctors. In order to become a titular member of the society a minimum sum of $2 must be paid the first year, and $1 for each successive year afterwards. Donation members are expected to contribute at least a sum of $20 on entering. The last report shows that the body numbers at the present moment upwards of a thousand members. The receipts of the first year of its existence were $500.

Pending a law rendering the practice of burning or burying the dead optional, which has since been passed, the Paris municipal council voted a grant of money for the erection of a crematorium, which is now in part built on ground at the Pere la Chaise cemetery. The monument as you enter the gateway is to be seen at the opposite extremity of the cemetery near the Jewish burial ground, and facing the Mussulman section, which is rendered conspicuous by the tomb of the queen of Oude. It looks something like a mosque, with two high chimneys which answer the purpose of beacons. There are three domes, corresponding with the three halls inside, where as many furnaces are to be established. There is a separate room in which the bodies are placed while awaiting incineration.

The building as it now stands forms only a portion of what the crematorium is to be. The facade which is to have alternate layers of black and white marble and the columbarium for preserving the ashes of the dead have not yet been begun. A hall and reception room for mourners [illegible] will also ultimately be [illegible]. It is computed that the whole building when finished will cost $120,000.

When tested for the first time October 23, 1887, the apparatus used did not meet the expectations of the authorities as to its capacity for disposing quickly and cheaply of human remains. Defects had to be remedied before proper work [illegible] obtained. The heat from [illegible] was found inadequate and [illegible] the body to an [illegible] compound. The cost of the operation was too high, amounting in [illegible] to $20. The ashes of the first two corpses reduced by this insufficient process have been lodged in the Carnavalet museum in this city.

The present arrangement is perfect. As only one furnace is now in use, the bodies awaiting incineration are brought up in turn from a separate room in the building [illegible] the other day when two dead bodies were consumed and followed the process through. The first of these was a corpse of a butcher who had died of a small pox in one of the Paris hospitals. The body was placed in its coffin, which [illegible] two [illegible] about three [illegible] fixed to a kind of truck.

When the retort door was opened and the corpse run in a glow of heat so constant burst forth from the oven that it was almost impossible to look inside. The wooden shell split up in the dead body [illegible] between the two iron bars on to the incandescent floor where gas and coke combine to keep up a bright red [illegible] heat ranging between 1200 and 1500 degrees centigrade. The hat and [illegible] caught fire immediately and the body itself began to blister.

On the door being closed there was a slight emission of smoke and a smell of [illegible] which we [illegible] the stoker said [illegible] the fact that the coke furnace in the [illegible] had been excessively charged before it had time to burn up properly. It therefore acted as an extra [illegible] the [illegible]. The oven is fed with coke in the underground portion of the building and the fire is kept up day and night.

I was allowed to ascertain the state of the body every half hour, through the retort door. When the door first opened the sight was one I shall never forget. A strong red fire blazed around the corpse whose limbs were already considerably shrunken. There was nothing of the hideous spectacle I had expected. No flame, no smoke was to be seen. Only a bright, intense, fluid bath of fire, in which the poor, dead, pauper patient lay quietly stretched out, as if asleep. A kind of nimbus surrounded the head. The knee caps appeared almost white, the bones of the lower part appeared calcined, the abdominal cavity had consumed.

At the end of the first hour, the head appeared half incinerated; the hips stood out, and the ribs stuck up, though still attached to the spinal column; the viscera were whitening; the bones of the legs were detached and appeared consumed, a fire halo still played round the head and shoulders. At the end of an hour and a half, all the bones had crumbled; the skull was gone, and the outline of the form was lost. Nothing remained on the floor of the oven but two small knobs from the hips of the skeleton, ready to dissolve into a white ash.

The second corpse to be incinerated was that of a man who had expressed in his will the desire to be burnt after death, and whose relatives had paid the $10 fee charged by the city authorities in every such case. The process for the rich is much the same as that for the poor, except that on the two parallel bars a metallic plate and an asbestos cloth are spread under the corpse of the former to receive the ashes. The body, therefore, burns on the plate instead of falling to the floor of the oven.

As on the first occasion, I was allowed to ascertain the results of the process every thirty minutes. The effects of the heat, when the body was run in, were rather startling, for the legs of the rich man at once spread out to the extent of touching the sides of the red hot chamber. These, however, resumed their natural position on the plate, but bent up before they were consumed, together with the hips, in an hour's time. In less than ninety minutes the whole body had taken in and begun to whiten, the operation is then deemed finished. When the metal plate was drawn out, the body appeared more thoroughly consumed than the first, the ashes were quite white, and weighed a little over four pounds. They were carefully collected with a brush into a silver shovel, and placed in an urn provided for that purpose.

M. Charles Moonen, the author of "Paris in Four Days," and the only commissioner conductor and guide at Pere Lachaise, to whom I am indebted for admission to the crematorium during the double process of incineration above described, took me over the monument and vouchsafed the following facts:—

"So far this is the only place of its kind opened in France. The church has of course, set its face against burning the dead and even those who are not church going people are hard to wean from the old custom of burial. The Paris municipal councilors and the members of the French Cremation society do all they can to popularize the practice but with indifferent success. Out of the half dozen corpses on an average daily incinerated here, most of them come from the hospitals and dissecting rooms. The coffins brought to the mortuary from those charnel places are known in the technical language of the administration by the name of 'equivalents,' because they often contain the cut up remains of different patients indiscriminately huddled together under the same lid. The amputated leg from a living patient is thrown in with the head of a dead man or the trunk and viscera of a dead woman. God knows his own and the oven soon dissolves the whole to a handful of bones and ashes.

"The regulations laid down by the council of state are very stringent. No crematory apparatus may be established without authorization of the prefect, which is only given after consulting the council of health. Each cremation must be authorized by the public registrar, upon the demand of the representatives of the deceased and the production of a medical certificate attesting that the death is due to natural causes, or in default of this letter, upon the report of an inquiry conducted and signed by a sworn physician.

"After the necessary permission has been obtained, an official report must be drawn up and forwarded to the municipal authorities to prove the reception of the body at the crematorium and its due incineration, the ashes may not be deposited, even provisionally, elsewhere than in a regularly established and licensed place of sepulture, nor removed without permission from the city fathers. These two conditions, I am told, are imposed for the prevention of profanation.

"The objection first mooted by Dr. Brouardel that cremation would render impossible the detection of poisons by subsequent exhumation is thus parried. No cremation, in fact, is allowed except by the express desire of the defunct. The council in providing that in all cases of cremation, a post mortem shall precede the ceremony, has effectually done away with the doctor's objection.

"I have witnessed the incineration of several persons belonging to well known families since the new apparatus you have just seen at work was installed. The first of these was the body of a boy, eleven years old, the son of Dr. Jacoby, a Russian. At that time the crematorium, not having yet received the sanction of the chambers, the doctor had great difficulty in obtaining permission to make use of it. But he ultimately succeeded, through the intervention of Count Loris Melikoff. The furnace was heated to 800 degrees, and at the end of an hour and a half the ashes were taken out and placed in an urn and taken to the Hotel de Ville, to be kept until claimed by the family. This was on February 1st of the present year.

"Since then the body of Mme. Benon, mother of the municipal councillor of that name, was cremated in two hours; the ashes were placed in an oaken chest and deposited in a temporary vault. The remains of a young Siamese, an attache of the legation in Paris, were consumed in June according to the rites of his country, and some time after forwarded to Bangkok. Another personage of note, M. Gigneur, was incinerated in August last, in the presence of General Grevy, brother of the ex-president of the republic. The coffin was of poplar wood, which burns without leaving much ash. The proceedings occupied an hour and a quarter. There was no religious ceremony, but a few speeches were made before an empty bier in a room of the crematorium. The ashes were temporarily placed in a vault owned by the city, whence they will be removed by the friends of the deceased. Last month I witnessed the burning of two deputies, M. Noirot and M. Emile Brelay.

"The prefect of the Seine has recently published a decree approving the tariff drawn up by the municipal council for incinerating the dead. Paupers are, of course, burnt *gratis pro Deo*. Persons able to pay are uniformly charged $10. This includes a niche for five years if demanded, in a columbarium or urn room, which, however, has yet to be built. The urn must in every case be paid for by the family. An extra tax is imposed for the space taken up by this receptacle in the urn room, the rate being proportionate to the decoration of the crematorium monument when the incineration occurs and the importance of the pomp displayed at the funeral.

"First second and third class burial carriages and paraphernalia are charged $40; fourth and fifth classes, as also bodies brought to the crematorium from places outside the Paris fortifications, are rated $20; the sixth class pays $10; the seventh $5, and the eighth class $2.50. No tax is imposed for exhumating corpses for purposes of cremation in any of the Paris cemeteries."

A socialist organ recently proposed to level the cemeteries of Pere Lachaise and Montparnasse in order to build on the sites houses to lodge the working classes alleging that these burial grounds would be of no use if the government were sufficiently well inspired as to render incineration compulsory on everyone. But the government in the present state of the public mind is a long way off from attempting to make cremation obligatory. So even if respect for the dead, which is intensely strong in France, did not stand in the way of the realization of the project proposed by the socialist paper, it would be a long time before the cemeteries of Paris would be abandoned and cremation rule supreme.

HENRY LA HUBERNE.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE GENTLE JAPANESE A FACTOR IN METROPOLITAN LIFE.

America's Best Orientals—They Are Progressive, Quiet and Law Abiding Citizens, and Quickly Assimilate American Ideas and Customs.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The Japanese gentleman in New York has acquired an individuality that belongs to no other oriental race that ever attempted to establish itself in America. The Chinaman brought his pigtail and inherited habits from which he has not chosen to depart. Processes of civilization are things he has yet failed to understand. Even his mandarins, who come to Washington as representatives of the three hundred and sixty millions of whom our local "John" is but a vulgar fraction, fail to enter into the spirit of our government, and, but for their magnificent display in hospitable endeavor would be of small concern.

The Japanese, however, whether represented by his ministers at Washington, or in his own person as he walks the streets of our great cities, illustrates in his career that prompt recognition of civilizing influences which mark the grand development of the century.

From the time of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan in 1852, when that empire was first opened to American intercourse, when nabobs and natives alike crowded around the exhibits of American art and industry—our sewing machines, toy steam engines, railways, plows, harvesters, and other mechanisms showing how the work of a multitude could be done by a single hand—the Japanese has been the closest observer and imitator of American thought, habit and associations. Today he stands almost shoulder to shoulder with the American in his alertness to adopt whatever is new, practical or progressive. His cities are traversed by our street railroads, his streets are lighted by our electricity, his farms are being improved by American labor saving machines, his schools are filled with American teachers, who are carrying our American system of education throughout the empire, and his people are adopting both our speech and costume. Is it a wonder that a sharp contrast may easily be drawn between the Japanese and the Chinaman?

Without going into careful statistics, it may be said that the Japanese in America today number about seven or eight hundred, of whom the majority are merchants distributed through our largest cities. But wherever you meet one he is sure to be dressed like a gentleman, to speak our language with more or less of fluency, and he will have adapted himself quickly to European methods. Of Chinamen there must be five times as many more in the east, but beyond their ability to make out incomprehensible wash bills they command little respect, and, socially speaking, are scarcely more than the larvae that have swarmed into life from some monster of whom the world knows nothing.

The Japanese of New York are chiefly engaged in the importation of raw silk tea, lacquer ware and bric-a-brac, or they occupy official positions or are students in our colleges. They are homogeneous and live in a little colony of their own, a club room being one of the principal gathering spots, where, after the business cares of the day, they assemble for social enjoyment. They have a bank through which large commercial affairs are conducted, the special capital in Yokohama being upwards of $4,000,000. Many American, German and English people do their business through this medium, owing to the fact that there are branches in London, San Francisco, Melbourne, Australia, Hamburg and other cities. The language of the officials in these institutions as a rule is Japanese, but most of the attaches speak English fluently, and you are always sure to find an European bookkeeper.

One of the peculiarities of the Japanese merchant is that he always has an eye open to surrounding improvement. Realizing that his nation has taken her place among the great commercial powers that are now ruling nations, nothing escapes his attention [illegible] to his own or his people's welfare. In matters of taste he has become a leader and the Japanese bedroom, tea room or parlor has become a feature in many an American establishment where wealthy eccentricity rules. He is more or less familiar with our literature, especially that which concerns the scientific, [illegible], agricultural and mechanical matters in our [illegible]. In short, the Japanese can hold his own in conversation on general topics with every well bred American, and to many of them can give "points."

Another noteworthy characteristic connected with this remarkable people is the paternal care exercised by their government through consuls, over those who may be absent from their empire. Apparently a record is kept of the movements of every individual. Whether he be at Yale, Harvard, Cornell, in Chicago studying law, in Iowa learning the mysteries of modern farming or in the workshops of Philadelphia plunged deep in the mysteries of railway engineering, this personal interest in the welfare of the individual seems to be one of the requirements of the officials who represent his country.

Another class of Japanese is composed of sturdy sailors—and it is said that they make the best in the world—that are to be found on the ships plying between Japanese ports and our Pacific coast. One would suppose that belonging to such a rough and tumble fraternity they would often be found in trouble; but the records show few instances in which a Japanese of any grade, high or low, ever has been brought before an American court to answer even for a misdemeanor, to say nothing of a crime. Can any fact more highly than this praise a nation so recently emerged from darkness into light?

During the past ten years the demand for Japanese works of art, decorations and embroidery, silks, fans, porcelain, bamboo work, etc., has resulted in the establishment in New York of large firms with branches in other metropolitan cities, and their importations have thus greatly increased. Prior to this period, however, raw silk was the chief article of trade between the two countries, the silk being brought here in bales of about one hundred and twenty pounds each. These quickly found a market among American silk manufacturers. It is not generally known that there are certain grades of goods to which Japanese silk gives peculiar life and electricity, such, for instance as gros grain, handkerchiefs, ribbons, etc. On the other hand it is said not to compare with certain of the Chinese silks in making the twist for buttonholes.

When one visits a Japanese warehouse in America he finds himself practically in a museum of curiosities that range in attractiveness from the polite clerk who greets you at the doorway to the odd looking bits of bric-a-brac which make even the commonest corner conspicuous. With rare courtesy, that well deserves imitation, and with a voice almost of womanly gentleness, the clerk will describe the various articles of virtu or use in the establishment, and although you may not buy a penny's worth, it is all done with as much consideration as if you were making a bill for a thousand dollars. He bows as if you were doing him a favor which it is out of his power to requite; he appreciates your enjoyment of the novel sights around you, and expends an amount of patience that to an American tradesman would seem a waste of time in showing the color, form and construction comprised in his array of porcelain, stone ware, vases, statues, heavily lacquered furniture and thousands of lesser objects, such as tea sets, trays, escritoires, fans and umbrellas, that illustrate the wonderful skill of his people, and of all of which he is so proud.

But it would take a volume to describe the Japanese socially, intellectually and commercially as the race stand today in America. One of them illustrated the feelings of his people towards our country in his answer to the question by the writer of the foregoing lines:

"And do you think you have come to stay?"

"Yes," was the soft voiced reply, "the Japanese love the American people and their customs. But for them we should not be here today, or have adopted so many of the improvements of the western world that have promoted our prosperity as a nation and we should not be, as we think we are, the first born among your new brethren."

F. G. DE FONTAINE.

Mr. [illegible] E. Bowman Tuesday purchased the property of A. E. Boyd, No. 518 South Tejon street, paying $2,500.

Mr. Will Wilson returned home Tuesday after an absence of some three months in Detroit and El Paso, Texas.

The Lowe Gas and Electric company has placed a large and handsome street light in front of its office in the opera house block. It lights up the whole block.

Mr. Frank Griswold, formerly cashier of the People's bank of this city, is now engaged in the real estate business in Salt Lake, in partnership with Mr. [illegible] F. Kalak, an old resident of that place. The firm name is Griswold & Kalak.

Alderman Sprague has retired from the real estate firm of Sprague & Hemenway, and a Mr. Wentz has taken his place. Mr. Sprague will still continue in the real estate business and will have his headquarters with the above firm. He retired from the firm on account of the confinement of the office work.

A certificate of the articles of incorporation of the Spicer Stone and Lime company was filed Tuesday with the county clerk. This is the company which combines the stone quarries and lime kiln plants of the Spicer Brothers at Manitou. The incorporators are W. [illegible], Geo. W. and C. E. Spicer, and the capital stock is $100,000.

We are glad to announce that another organ concert by Dr. [illegible] E. Gower will be given at the First Congregational church next week, Thursday, January 30th. Admission will be put at the popular price of fifty cents. It has is anticipated, the event proves a success it is probable that one or more afternoon concerts may be arranged.

The new extension ladder for the fire department was placed in the city hall Tuesday and will be put on the Hook and Ladder truck. The ladder is fifty-five feet long and is in three sections. It works with a wire cable. It was purchased of the Fire Extinguishing Manufacturing company of Chicago and cost $175, the freight on being about $27.90.

Charles Keegan, who stole a coat from D. W. Robbins store Monday, was taken before Justice Corman Tuesday for examination and found guilty. He was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail. William Weatherford, arrested for stealing a revolver on Monday was taken before Justice Walker and convicted. This was his honor's first criminal case and he let the prisoner off easy fining him $10.

The Crowell Hose company at its meeting Tuesday completed arrangements for the ball to be given on the night of February 7th. The ball will occur in Weber hall, and every member of the fire department is to be invited. Tickets have been placed at the price of $1.50 each. Special music will be furnished and the ball will be the largest ever given in the city, four hundred invitations being issued.

It is expected that the store buildings in the Bank block will be ready for occupancy by the first of next month and not later than the tenth. Most of the business firms that have taken rooms will fit them up elegantly. The first room on Pike's Peak avenue will be occupied by Perkins & Holbrook's clothing establishment, who will also have the first room on Tejon street, their stores being connected in the rear, and the second room on Pike's Peak avenue will be occupied by Evans & Hunt, a new firm that will open a stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods. The bank consumes all the space on the corner and extends to the main stairway on Tejon street. The first room north of Perkins & Holbrook's second store room will be occupied by Messrs. Ehrich and Frank White for their real estate offices, the next room will probably be occupied by a stock of fancy dry goods, but the matter is not yet arranged, next above this Trynor, the well known Denver jeweler, will put in a stock of jewelry, and in the room on the alley, the D. & R. G. express will have its offices. The glass display fronts placed in the block are very handsome, being particularly showy. Among those who have secured quarters in the upper part of the block are Dr. Tucker, Dr. Smith, Dr. Allen, Hunt, Amit, & Phelps, Sinton & Chamberlain and Dr. Grannis.

Hon. Irving Howbert in looking over the county records Tuesday noted the fact that there have only been six county clerks since the organization of the county in 1861. Previous to 1861 Colorado was a part of Kansas and the settlers were so far away from any records that they formed what they called claim clubs, and kept records of the and taken up and handed together for the protection of one another in these claims. The records of these claim clubs are still in the possession of the county. In those days there were clerks to take charge of the records and they were in one sense county clerks. The regular county clerks have been: Geo. A. Bute, who served from 1861 to 1865, Robert Finlay, 1865 to 1867, [illegible] Stubbs, 1867 to 1869, Irving Howbert, 1869 to 1879, [illegible] Eaton, 1879 to 1890; Frank W. Howbert, recently installed in office.

The liquor cases in the county court against Colorado City saloon keepers for keeping open on Sunday were temporarily shelved last week. By agreement of the attorneys and the saloon men have signed a statement to the effect that they admit all material allegations in all four cases against them. All the cases will now stand continued until the case taken to the supreme court is decided. If the supreme court holds that the town of Colorado City has exclusive jurisdiction the cases will be dropped. The attorneys go to Denver next week and will try to advance the case on the supreme court docket.

A meeting was held Tuesday by a number of the bicyclists of the city for the purpose of organizing a social wheel club. Such a club was formed with the following officers: M. S. Rafelo, president; J. C. Parsons, vice president; E. A. Hare, secretary and treasurer; Geo. T. Witten, captain; J. C. Parsons, first lieutenant; Charles A. Wheeldon, second lieutenant; [illegible] E. Blair, bugler. It was decided to name the club Rafelo's Roadsters, in honor of Mr. M. S. Rafelo, the clothier, and he will furnish the charter members bicycle uniforms. The charter membership is limited to thirty. The club will meet again next Tuesday evening.

The case of Peter Bates of Colorado City, fined by Justice Corman, upon complaint of the Humane society for cruelty to a dog, has been appealed to the county court.

The deeds to the Manitou Iron Springs property were filed Tuesday, also a deed granting the right of way through the property to the Pike's Peak cog road. The road pays the hotel company $3,250 for the right of way.

NEAR NEIGHBORS.

News Items from Manitou Springs and Colorado City.

MANITOU SPRINGS.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's Chapel gave a social last evening which was a success.

Mr. John A. Brown and sister of Chicago, accompanied by Mrs. A. Dalrymple of Denver, spent a few days at the Cliff.

Mr. Ed Curran has accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Manitou Mineral Water company, having resigned his position with Messrs Gillis Walsh & Leddy at Colorado Springs.

COLORADO CITY

Rev. F. W. Hart, pastor of the First Baptist church of Colorado City, informed a GAZETTE reporter Thursday that the society is about to build a church edifice. Plans are nearly completed and ground is to be broken the first of next week. Mrs. Jane R. Quimby has generously donated her lot on the corner of Lincoln avenue and East street for building. The church will be built of red sand stone and be capable of seating about 200 people and so arranged that an addition can be put on at any time in the future if necessary.

The fire which burned out the residence of Mr. Chas. Stockbridge Thursday morning at 2 o'clock was occasioned by the igniting of a Chinese lantern in the dancing hall on the second floor, which his guests had just vacated to go to the dining room below. The house is completely ruined and the loss will amount to about $3,000. A number of valuable musical instruments and music were lost by members of the band from Colorado Springs who were employed for the evening. The building is well covered with insurance. As the agents have not made an investigation yet Mr. Stockbridge does not know whether an attempt to repair will be made or not. The building is one of the oldest in the city and in it the first legislature of Colorado held its first session when Colorado City was the territorial capital.

Colorado College Scientific Society.

Last Wednesday a scientific society was organized at Colorado college. The objects of this association as set forth in its constitution are the discussion of recent scientific results, the promotion among its members of scientific inquiry and investigation and the publication of the more important papers read at the meetings. The work of the society will not be limited to physical or natural science. The term science as used in the constitution is to be interpreted in its [illegible] and broad sense.

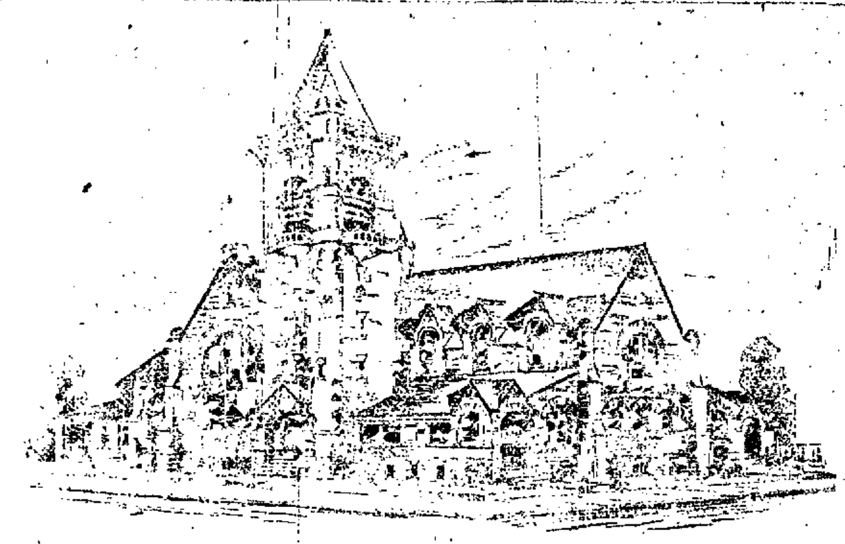
The organization of the Colorado College scientific society is believed to mark an important epoch in the history of the college. It is the sense of the faculty in the spirit of inquiry among the members of the faculty and is a new indication that Colorado college is destined to become a strong educational and intellectual center in the state. Not satisfied merely with performing the daily routine work in the class room, the professors will meet from now on once every month for the discussion of recent advances in science and the presentation of original work of their own. In many departments of science this new western country offers excellent opportunities for original investigation and it is hoped that the organization of the Scientific society is a step towards promoting systematic research and stimulating efforts and abilities to vigorous scientific activity. Glimmering half [illegible] [illegible] and together get into the brightest white glow. So men of science meeting together experience an influence which strengthens, refreshes and enriches the intellectual powers. Few things are more stimulating to a man than the opportunity of meeting fellow workmen and presenting to them his work for discussion and friendly criticism. He then feels the stern joy of combat in intellectual strife, he then finds that sympathy and appreciation which are among the highest rewards of intellectual activity.

Membership is not restricted to teachers at the college. Any person in the city, interested in scientific work may be elected a regular member. The initiation fee and annual dues are nominal.

The following are the officers for the coming year: E. H. Loud, president, Miss E. Wicker and W. Strieby vice presidents; F. Cajori, secretary; O. [illegible] Richardson, treasurer. The first regular meeting for the presentation of papers will be held on February [illegible] in the evening at Palmer hall.

The roof of the vault in the county clerk's office is to be covered with cement, and to do it will necessitate taking up the floor in the county superintendent of schools office. The breaking of a water pipe in the court house some days ago proved that the vault is not water tight, and hence the improvement. Mr. W. R. Roby has the contract, and is also doing the work in the county court room. Another improvement that is to be made in the arrangements at the court house is the removal of the county treasurer's office into the county commissioners' room.

County Clerk Howbert Wednesday issued a marriage license to Henry B. McIntosh and Miss Belle C. McDonald, both of Colorado Springs.



THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

A cut of the new house of worship to be erected for the First Baptist church of this city is presented above. The plans for the church have been furnished by C. B. Volk & Son, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Pease & Barber of this city will be the supervising architects. The contractors are now figuring upon the work, and the contracts may possibly be let this week. The dimensions will be 110 by 70 feet. The tower is to be on Kiowa street and the Weber street entrances are to be through cloisters. The audience room will seat nearly 600, and the Sunday school room with its adjoining class rooms will accommodate over 350. When all the rooms are thrown together the pulpit, which is in the east end, will be visible by nearly 1000 auditors; thus furnishing for special occasions the largest auditorium in the city. The plans provide for the completest and most modern appointments, in the way of baptistry, class rooms, parlor, study, kitchen, dining room, etc. The interior finish is Gothic groined arch ceilings in hard wood, and hard wood floor. The utmost care will be taken to provide a perfect system of heating and ventilation. While it is expected that the structure will cost very much less than the large houses of worship recently erected, the building committee propose to secure, if possible, every known convenience for effective church work. Colorado Springs is becoming known as a city of fine churches, as well as sanitariums, and it should be a matter of pride to the citizens. All who can should be glad to assist the Baptist society in erecting a house of worship that will be a credit to the city, and which is required by their enlarged congregations which now usually crowd their present buildings.

"OUR BOYS."

An Excellent Performance of J. H. Byron's Comedy by Amateurs.

That sterling comedy, "Our Boys," was produced at the opera house on the 17th by a number of our boys and some of our girls. The entertainment was given for the benefit of the new organ fund of the Episcopal church and was without doubt the most meritorious of any entertainment ever given by amateurs in this city. The audience which greeted the players upon the rising of the curtain was a representative one of the best class of Colorado Springs citizens, and the lower portion of the house was filled. A neat sum will be realized for the organ fund. The play of "Our Boys" is made up of eccentric characters and the players without exception the players seemed to grasp the author's ideas and were able to illustrate them. The play was properly mounted and staged throughout, the make-ups being excellent. The audience was kept in a roar of laughter and applause, and "curtains" were frequent. Of the individual efforts of the players too much praise can hardly be given.

Mr. W. F. Douglas was the Sir Geoffry Champneys, the proud old aristocrat, and was an excellent foil for the vulgarity of the retired butterman. This latter character Perkyn Middlewick, was one of the finest bits of character acting that has been seen on our stage for a long time either by professionals or amateurs. The part was taken by Mr. T. C. Parrish whose delineation of the character was perfect. Probably the greatest hit of the evening was made by Mr. J. A. Connell as Talbot Champneys, Sir Geoffry's son, who had been raised by a system. The scene in which he made love to Mary Melrose, was inimitable. Mr. John A. Hamilton had the most difficult of all parts for an amateur to carry out without becoming ridiculous, the young lover. That he did his work with dignity and credit all present will admit. Miss Farnham played Violet Melrose, the proud heiress. No fault can be found with her acting of the part, which she dressed most becomingly. Miss Nannie Culbertson was the Mary Melrose of the play, the poor but sprightly cousin, and she carried it out extremely well. It is a very difficult part for an amateur, and she received merited applause. Clarissa Champneys, the maiden sister of Sir Geoffry was taken by Miss Charlotte Ehrichsen. She had an excellent conception of the character and her make up was simply perfect. Miss Ida Horn was the Belinda, the lodging house slave and she scored one of the great hits of the evening. Miss Horn's talents as a reader and amateur performer are well known.

That the audience was greatly pleased with the performance, was demonstrated by the fact that it remained after the last act to demand an encore.

MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

A Protest Made Against Contractors Who Employ Cheap Labor.

A meeting was held at Court House hall Saturday that was of considerable interest to the workingmen of the city, and to citizens generally who are about to build. The meeting was called by means of bills distributed about the streets asking that all stone cutters, stone masons, carpenters, brick layers, plasterers and others interested in the building business of the city be present. In response to the call the hall was filled with mechanics and laborers at the appointed time. Mr. Samuel Yarnell was chosen chairman of the meeting and Mr. J. E. Gorman secretary. Mr. Yarnell, in calling the meeting to order, spoke at length regarding its object, which he stated was to protest against contractors from outside the city coming in and bidding for work against home contractors, expecting to underbid them because they use cheap labor.

It was evident from the first that the meeting was quite deficient in speakers, and a number of persons were called upon but failed to respond. Mr. Wm. Scott was called out and stated that he did not exactly understand the object of the meeting, but if the workmen had any grievances they should make it known through their unions. He paid good wages and always expected to. Mr. Scott was roundly applauded.

Mr. Bixby, quite an old gentleman, was called upon. He said that he was opposed to such firms as that which built the bank building coming in. They did not come as residents, but were here to-day and gone to-morrow. They brought in large gangs of workmen and soon overstocked the market for labor. If there was any preference to be shown it should be to the home contractors, who spent their money here.

Mr. J. E. Gorman said the stone cutters had no grievance, as they were abundantly able to take care of themselves, as was proved during the past season. Of the scab stone cutters who came to the city last summer only a few still remained. They had scattered all over the country and nearly all had paid fines against them in the stone cutters' unions and were now reinstated. Just recently one of the men had told him that he intended going to Denver and paying fines to the union of over $200. Men did not pay that much money for the privilege of getting work unless forced to. He declared that but a very small part of the money paid the workmen on the bank block the past year had been expended in the city. The workmen who came in did not expect to remain as citizens, and they lived in the cheapest way, and were compelled to hoard up every cent for they were never sure of getting work. Such contractors figured always to be about 20 per cent under the lowest home bidders and expect to make the difference by hiring cheap labor and working their men over time each day. The owners of the buildings do not get the benefit of the cut. Mr. Gorman moved that a committee be appointed, representing each class of labor, employed in building, and that they draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of those present. The committee were selected as follows: George Kinsey, stone masons; Ben Hall, bricklayers; A. B. Currie, carpenters; J. E. Gorman, stone cutters; Thomas Smith, unskilled labor; John Boyle, plumbing.

The committee retired to consult and a collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the meeting. The committee finally reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The compensation for skilled and unskilled labor consumed in the building business in Colorado Springs has been fixed and uninterrupted for several seasons, except the season last past; and

WHEREAS, The firms of Sutton & Burger, Grace & Hyde and Atkinson & Sons, contractors and builders, the latter now of this city, the former, according to rumor, intending to return, have seen fit to cut this heretofore fixed compensation for skilled and unskilled labor at from 15 to 30 per cent, and

WHEREAS, They stand alone among our contractors in the matter of cutting this compensation for skilled and unskilled labor and work their employes more time per day than said employes receive pay for, and

WHEREAS, This infamous system as practised by the above mentioned firms has called forth endless dissatisfaction and discord among the various branches of industry engaged in the building business and caused a demoralization in wages;

WHEREAS, We believe our home contractors are ever willing to meet all fair and honorable competition with good grace and fair means, but we believe this class of competition to be unfair and dishonorable.

WHEREAS, We deem it to be the sense and best judgment of this meeting, and to be to our best interest and protection, that we put forth every honorable means within our power to free ourselves of these leeches that have fastened themselves upon us within the last building season; and

WHEREAS, The reduction in wages does not in any way benefit those who contemplate building, those aforesaid firms not figuring according to low wages, but within a small per cent less than our home contractors, thereby reaping the gain, against the building element who make their homes in Colorado Springs; therefore be it

Resolved, That all skilled and unskilled, organized and unorganized, labor do hereby petition the public to withdraw all patronage from the aforesaid firms for such time as they continue their present system of working.

GEORGE W. KINSEY,
A. B. CURRIE,
J. E. BOYLE,
THOMAS SMITH,
J. E. GORMAN,
Committee.

After the resolutions were read a speaker, who stated that he was a carpenter, expressed the opinion that the firms mentioned in the resolutions had done much harm to both contractors and workmen in the city. He did not know, however, but the meeting was gotten up to wreak some personal spite, as he had never heard of any trades federation or other central organization in this city. He suggested that it might be well for the chairman of the meeting to join the local organization of union carpenters.

The chairman arose and said that he had been engaged in the work of assisting labor organizations since 1875. He was not a member of the carpenters' union of this city.

The motion upon the adoption of the resolutions was put, but the chair could not decide how the vote stood. A division was called for and a standing vote showed that the resolutions were adopted by a good majority.

Mr. Currie stated that he signed the resolution as an individual and not as a representative of the carpenters' union, and the meeting adjourned.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

The mid-year examinations will soon begin.

Mr. Wing, of Cleveland, Ohio, has entered the junior college class.

Professor Loud has resumed his post and is conducting his classes as usual.

Messrs. Greenough and Thompson have gone to ranching for a short time.

Mr. L. E. Robbins has not returned to his classes, being detained at his home in Longmont by illness.

Out-door drill has, on account of bad weather, been superseded by an exercise in calisthenics in the chapel.

The victims of la grippe are again able to report for duty. The attendance at chapel was reduced one-half by the unsparing malady.

Football has had quite a rest since the brilliant victory on New Year's day. About two-thirds of the team have been sick and unfit for work in the field.

Friday morning President Slocum delivered the first of a series of plain talks upon ethical questions. His theme was the influence of student life upon the formation of character.

An effort is being made to organize a college prayer meeting, which will be held at least twice a month. This will, of course, be in addition to the regular Sunday afternoon meetings of the Y. M. C. A.

Friday night's meeting of the Phoenix was very interesting. The original work presented being extremely good. The society also discussed the advisability of putting its official organ, the Independent, in print, and a committee was appointed to canvass the town for subscribers and advertisements.

At the seminary of the class in psychology, held last Tuesday evening, President Slocum read an article on "Prison Reform," that was extremely interesting. It was an account of Mr. Brockway's attempts to treat crime as a disease, which can be cured by a thorough course of treatment in physical, intellectual and moral development.

Cure for Influenza.

C. Sancer of Chicago writes: "It surprises me that in no public report reference is made to the pure volatile eucalyptus as a cure of the influenza, which has become epidemic in Europe and recently in a good many parts of the United States. This drug was employed by Prof. Dr. Mosler, director of the medical clinic of the university at Greifswald, Prussia, with the best results, in influenza, hay fever, diphtheritis, catarrhal affections of the nasal mucous membrane and the deeper-lying mucous membranes of the trachea and bronchi. Prof. Dr. Schulz, lecturer on pharmacology at the University of Bonn, Prussia, speaks likewise in the highest terms of the virtues of that drug in the complaints named. During my stay in Australia, where the use of pure volatile eucalyptus extract (the volatile oil of the leaves) has become quite familiar, I took particular interest in its manufacture. The article there universally in favor is manufactured at Sandhurst, Victoria, and exported to all parts of the globe. It must not be confounded with the common crude unctuous eucalyptus oil or wood oil.

Mr. E. D. Fisher and wife of Florence, Wis., were among the arrivals in the city last week, and are stopping at The Antlers.

CITY COUNCIL.

City Council Adopts an Ordinance Creating the Office of Building Inspector.

At the meeting of the city council Monday night Mayor Stillman and Aldermen Sprague, Stubbs, Ripley, Bartlett, Gillingham and W. R. Barnes were present. City Clerk McCreery was not able to be present and Alderman Barnes took his place.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, with the exception of the portion relating to the Brookside Water company, there appearing to be some error in copying the resolution.

A petition from C. W. Barker, of Manitou, was read, asking that water be supplied him for hotel purposes and for a hydraulic elevator. The petition was accompanied by a recommendation from the water committee. The petition was granted upon the same terms as granted the Alamo hotel and Antlers stables.

A lengthy communication from Wm. Scott & Co., regarding sewer inspection, was referred to the sewer committee. The communication alleges that neither Mr. Reid nor Mr. Mangold are eligible to the office of sewer inspector, as they are not sanitary plumbers.

Alderman Bartlett reported that the new extension ladder for the fire department had arrived, and also asked for further time in the matter of the extension of fire limits.

The plat of Hillside addition was again presented and Mr. Peltz stated that the title was clear. The addition is east of the city and is owned by the Colorado Springs company. After some discussion the plat was accepted, all voting aye but Alderman Ripley.

A communication from Mr. S. E. Kinsley, who is assisting City Clerk McCreery in revising the city ordinances, was read. The communication stated that the work was being delayed on account of the illness of the clerk and recommended the adoption of ordinances upon matters not now covered by ordinance. Mr. Peltz stated that he is very much pleased with the manner in which Mr. Kinsley is doing the work.

City Attorney Peltz reported upon his visit to Washington in the interest of the Lake Moraine bill, the substance of which has been heretofore given in the GAZETTE.

The ordinance regulating and licensing intelligence offices was reintroduced for adoption, the ordinance having been printed with a number of clerical errors in it.

The ordinance committee presented an ordinance concerning the inspection of buildings and the appointment of a building inspector. The ordinance provides that the city engineer shall be an inspector of buildings. He shall have the right to condemn walls that are unsafe, or to prevent their construction. The ordinance does not provide for granting building permits, etc., as it is not thought the city is yet large enough for that. The discussion upon the ordinance brought out the fact that it was very desirable that some action be taken immediately to determine the condition of the walls of the High school. Alderman Stubbs opposed the ordinance as presented because he was opposed to special legislation. Argument waxed hot and strong. Aldermen Barnes, Stubbs, Sprague, Bartlett and Gillingham participating and after consuming nearly an hour the measure was passed with a few immaterial alterations.

The following bills were read and allowed:

A. J. Abernethy	$ 12 50
H. C. McCreery, money advanced	27 90
Rhodes Bros., pipe	1046 35
A. Hemenway, grain	13 85
W. H. Roby & Co., grain	14 40
O. F. Shields, work	15 50
Manitou and Bearcreek extension	177 00
El Paso Livery Co	4 70
H. E. Stevens, livery	4 00
M. Douglass, work	2 50
H. C. McCreery, money advanced	18 55
Goddard & Meyer	11 15
Barnes & Irvine	26 36
Bear creek extension	258 00
Colo Ord. work	10 30
C. E. Goudy & Co	3 30
Mrs. E. L. Strong, type writing	6 00

Upon motion the ordinance concerning the licensing and regulating of intelligence offices was again taken up, the word "city marshal" having been omitted. The ordinance was passed for the second time and the council adjourned.

Ever since the alterations were made in the Union block for the Exchange bank there have been cracks in the northeast corner of the building. The cold weather of last week greatly affected the building and it has been decided to remedy the apparent weakness. This weakness results from the fact that the brickwork of the lower portion of the corner was taken out and an iron pillar put in. Grace & Hyde, the contractors, recently began the work of jacking the brick wall into position, and will place a more durable support under it.

City Attorney Peltz in speaking recently of his visit in Washington stated that he called upon Senator Teller and Representative Townsend, and was most cordially received. Senator Wolcott was not in the city, and of course Mr. Peltz did not see him. Senator Teller thought his bill giving to the city the Lake Moraine tract would be passed in the senate very soon. He thought the city should not hesitate in improving the property. Congressman Townsend was also very sanguine about getting the bill through the house. He is a member of the committee on public lands, to which the bill will be referred, and will be able to do more in the matter than has heretofore been possible. Mr. Peltz has a copy of the bill as introduced in the senate. It is short and concise and gives the city about 800 acres, nearly all in the military reservation. It is given for the purpose of storage reservoirs, etc., and reverts to the government in case the city ceases to use it for those purposes. Mr. Peltz says that our citizens who have property in Grand Junction need not be troubled about their titles, as Senator Teller informed him that he had examined into the matter thoroughly and that they are all right.

In the county court recently Jennie Jones was granted a divorce from Wiley Jones, both colored.

The matter of a right of way for the Denver & Santa Fe railroad through the property of Julia Strong, fifteen miles north of town, was filed recently. It is a matter that should have been settled at the time of building the road.

Rev. R. C. Bristol has purchased the vacant corner next the residence of Mr. C. W. D. Stovel of Edward Copley for $3000.

The Colorado City glass works will begin making white glass on Monday, having received some large orders from Denver for bottles to be used for pickle jars.

At a meeting of the Methodist mission of the west side, held at the residence of Mrs. Hamner, Thursday, January 16, it was decided to accept the proposition of Rev. Mr. Peck to raise $2000 for a church building, if the residents would raise $1,000.

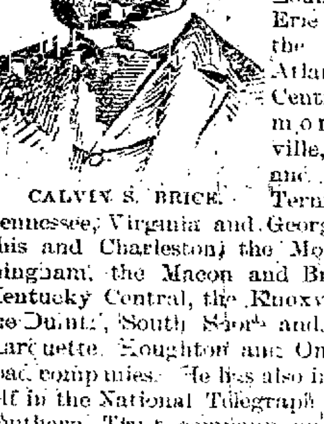
CALVIN S. BRICE.

Named for United States Senator by the Democrats of Ohio.

Calvin S. Brice, nominated for the United States senatorship from Ohio by the Democrats, was named for the place in 1888, his closest adherents then insisting that nothing was too high for the abilities of Cal Brice. He was chairman of the Democratic national campaign committee in the last Cleveland canvass. His name was new in national politics, although he had been a figure in the St. Louis convention which renominated Cleveland.

Mr. Brice was a student and a soldier during the war, and has always kept a close eye on practical politics. He attended every convention and was a worker, but he refused all nominations for office. After graduating in law he became a railroad attorney, still paying attention to politics. In 1880 he stumped for Hancock. His first important work in the line of those abilities that distinguish him—organizer and manager—was in connection with the Lake Erie and Western railroad. He afterward was the chief mover in the construction of a road paralleling the Vanderbilt lines between Buffalo and Chicago.

This enterprise made his fortune and transferred his business field from Ohio to New York city. His most recent work has been in connection with the Richmond Terminal system and other southern railway enterprises. His railroad connections have included the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, the Lake Erie and Western, the Chicago and Atlantic, the Ohio Central, the Richmond and Danville, the Richmond and West Point Terminal, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, the Memphis and Charleston, the Mobile and Birmingham, the Macon and Brunswick, the Kentucky Central, the Knoxville and Ohio, the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon railroad companies. He has also interested himself in the National Telegraph company, the Southern Trust company and the United States Express company.



CALVIN S. BRICE.

Mr. Brice has been noted throughout life for his active and energetic habits. But he is a genial companion and a fond family man as well. The summer he was selected as chairman of the Democratic campaign committee he had arranged to go to Europe with his family. They went without him, and on the return his daughter declared that all the party missed in Europe was "Pa." Among his social friends he has told this joke on his early experience as a barrister in an Ohio village. When he was quite young he won a suit before a justice of the peace, but the opposing counsel took out an appeal to a higher court. In a few days Mr. Brice's client came to him and said: "Cal, I want to pay you what I owe you; as this case is to go into court I'll have to hire a lawyer now."

This reflection on his youth and inexperience did not put a damper on his ambition. He pushed ahead, became a specialist in corporation law, and has amassed a fortune of many millions.

Mr. Benson, the special agent who came up from Pueblo to assist Agent McIntyre in adjusting the losses on the High school building, returned last week without having accomplished his mission. A Denver contractor also came down to assist in the matter. The school board has delegated Judge Colburn and Mr. W. R. Barnes to act in the matter for it. It is not known when the matter will be settled, but the directors state that after they and the special agents fail to agree arbitrators may be called in and not before.

Mr. R. W. Anderson has sold the property on Nevada avenue now occupied by him as a carpenter shop to Captain M. L. De Coursey. The property has a frontage of fifty feet on Nevada avenue, extends back seventy feet and also fronts on the alley next the city hall a few feet. The price paid is said to be about $800. As Captain De Coursey owns the adjoining property on the corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenue, this gives him a handsome property.

Company A at its regular meeting Monday presented Lieutenant Tom Michael a handsome cavalry sword, as a token of appreciation of his years of faithful service. It was a very handsome present and most worthily bestowed.

That Muddy Water.

Water Superintendent Frost, in speaking of the muddy condition of the drinking water from Ruxton creek, said that he did not know what could be done in the matter, and that he guessed the citizens would have to grin and bear it. The contractors have not been able to finish their work as soon as expected and it will be two or more weeks yet before they are through working near the stream. Mr. Frost says that the water in the reservoirs is just as dirty as that in the pipes, and that it would do no good to shut the water off from entering the city before passing through the reservoir. The water in the reservoir is frozen and very little air reaches it to purify it. Shutting the water off at the Huerfano street main would not remedy the matter and would reduce the fire pressure, which would be inexpedient at this time of year. Mayor Stillman stated that he had been very much annoyed by the water, but could think of no way to remedy it. The contractors, he is assured, are making every effort to protect the stream but they have not been able to complete the work as quickly as anticipated. The mayor does not think it worth while to take any legal steps in the matter, as it is only likely to be a temporary trouble. When asked his opinion as to whether the rains of next spring and summer would not wash the railroad grade causing the water to be muddy continually, he stated that the thought had presented itself to him. Time alone could only prove that, but if it did occur he thought that it could be easily remedied.

Consistency Still a Jewel.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Is the Williamite community a charitable institution? Read the following and judge for yourselves: About the time the Humane society brought action against the Williamites for the possession of the two Campbell girls, another interesting little episode was being enacted by this institution, "who care for the poor and oppressed." Two or more men belonging to the Williamites went to the preemption claim of the deceased Campbell and robbed the house of the orphan boys of everything of the least value, even taking the doors and windows of the house, thus rendering the boys homeless, as it was impossible for them to replace the things for lack of means. They made a vain attempt to take out a search warrant for the recovery of their property, but the misfortune of "no money" was again apparent until a responsible person, who took pity on them, ordered papers made out. The first and only place searched was that of Lucas, a Williamite, who acknowledged that he and "another party" took the property for Williams. When broken into the house was securely fastened, and a notice was on the door to keep out. After taking possession of the stolen goods another obstacle was placed in the way of justice. Our noble officers of the law refused to make out papers for the arrest of the guilty parties, or to turn the boys' property over to them. In the meanwhile delegations of Williamites are constantly running here trying to get the officers to turn over to them the poor boys all. And I do not feel competent to say the money side will not join. Where may justice be found for the poor and friendless? Can it be found this side of Heaven? When I see how often justice is perverted by money and influence, I become skeptical of the laws.

A FRIEND OF ORPHANS.

Mr. C. W. Barker, of the Barker house, Manitou, applied to the city council of that city for the use of water in operating a hydraulic elevator which he is putting into the hotel. For some reason the council did not see fit to grant the request, and at the meeting of the Colorado Springs council Monday night Mr. Barker asked not only for the use of water from our system for his elevator, but for his hotel. His request was granted. The water rents for the hotel will amount to a pretty good figure in a year.

The county commissioners have adjourned for the quarter. The amount that will be allowed the sheriff per day for feeding the prisoners is 30 cents each.

Judge Campbell in chambers Monday granted the application of the attorneys of C. W. Hatch for a change of venue from Kit Carson county. The motion was argued in Buena Vista last week and the judge reserved his decision until Monday. The case comes to this county and will probably be tried during the March term. No time was set for the hearing, however. This is the case in which a wealthy Boston gentleman, Mr. C. W. Hatch, visited his uncle, an old gentleman, on a claim in Kit Carson county, one day last spring. The uncle's dead body was soon after found in the cabin and it is supposed he was murdered. Mr. Hatch is charged with the crime.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Ehrich have returned home after an absence of nearly two months in the east. They were accompanied by Mr. Jules Ehrich and wife, brother and sister-in-law of Mr. Ehrich.

DIED.

CAMPBELL—At El Paso, Tex., January 1, Francis Duncan Campbell, only son of the late F. D. Campbell, of Cincinnati, and Mary B. Campbell, in the 22d year of his age.

JENISON—Of membranous croup, on Sunday, January 19, 1890, Merle, daughter of J. G. and Emma Jenison, aged 5 years, 4 months and 25 days.

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ARTS HEADQUARTERS.

Paris, Considered as the World's Centre for Art Study.

The Views of the Head of the Decorated Italian Studio.

Doings of American Art Students at France's Capital.

(Copyrighted, 1890, by Theodore Stanton.)

PARIS, January 5.—Paris is generally acknowledged to be the headquarters of art nowadays. And were there any doubt about the matter the magnificence of her art show, lately closed in the Champ de Mars, would have decided it beyond all question. In this universal art gathering France certainly carries off the palm, though it has no mean rivals in many other countries. But I think I am not going too far in saying that—with a few exceptions—the countries which run her closest, were those in which the influences of the French school was most evident.

Moreover, Paris, more than any other city in the world, affords the greatest facilities and advantages for the study of art, and it is towards Paris that the great stream of art students converges. I say this with confidence, since foreigners swarm in my studios, and almost every country is represented therein—none more brilliantly than the United States. To those who ask me in what this superiority of Paris consists, I answer: In the strength, thoroughness, and exhaustiveness of the art education to which her pupils are subjected. We turn out strong pupils because they are thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of their art, because they are sent to nature for their inspiration, and are taught to draw from the Antique only because we are never satisfied with an *à peu près*, and because our standard is the highest.

Lately students confine themselves more particularly to the contemplation and imitation of the old masters. Italy is not a modern art center; it has long ceased to be that, in spite of its glorious traditions. Thus, the biggest prizes carried off by our French students are the "Prix de Rome" (Rome, the Villa Medicis) is still the goal which our young artists struggle hard to attain; but in the near future it is possible that some changes may be made in the arrangements in connection with these prizes; they will probably be converted into travelling scholarships.—Enough, mine host, for me no hurry to hasten forward such a conclusion, not believing in a silver-save policy, by any means.

For some time the German art centres possessed great attraction for foreign students. The Munich, Dresden, and Dusseldorf schools enjoyed a great reputation. But their teaching lacks the thoroughness of the French. The German artists are—to use a slang studio expression—eclipse in their methods; that is to say, they do not follow Nature so nearly, they are content with an approach to the reality of things. Students have found this out. The number of Americans who go to Germany is now very much reduced; they come here instead. Scandinavians, whose artistic performances are of a high order, are coming the same. Swedes and Danes who have been studying here write to their countrymen in Munich praising the style of work in our studios. Pensioners of the government petition to be allowed to change their place of residence, which is frequently granted them, and then they come to Paris.

Without dwelling too much, I may say that the opening of independent studios has been a great boon to foreigners generally. Time, under the old order of things they were admitted to the studios at the École des Beaux Arts, but these—with the increase in the number of pupils—became so crowded, that a fresh code of rules had to be framed, one of them referred to the exclusion of foreigners. Several attempts to establish studios independent of the state were made by private professors, but with little success, and the result was surprisingly low-class pupils. It may seem strange to your readers to be told that even young Frenchmen should prefer to join a studio, where they have to pay, instead of taking advantage of the gratuity provided by the government. The fact is, that in the independent studios they are subjected to a severer training, it is all work and no play. Practical jokes and amusements that time-honored tradition has rendered a part of the city programme at the École des Beaux-Arts, find no place in the independent studios. When a man frees, he is sparring so much a day he wants to get his money's worth, and cannot afford to be "fooling round." The foreign element, too, does much to sober the national high spirits of our native young fellows.

It is marvellous how hard American students work. They and their comrades from England and the north of Europe set our French boys a famous example. There is nothing like them for sustained, downright hard labor. I don't mean to say that my own countrymen are not capable of similar efforts, but their temperament is more versatile and their high spirits often get the better of them. Moreover, they have not always the same incentive to plod along their studies; there may be the paternal allowance in the back ground, or they may still be housed under the parental roof.

I have known foreigners to come here for the purpose of studying art, and live on a miserable stipend—hardly enough to keep body and soul together. A very clever little Spaniard—peasant born—is here now in the sculpture class. He exists on a small pension allotted to him by the municipality of his native place, quite insufficient for his needs, and yet his own funds it is doing a great deal for him and looks upon him as a highly favored fellow. He has excited envy and jealousy in the breasts of other budding geniuses, and this having reached the ears of his professor, M. Chapu, the latter at my suggestion wrote a letter to the young sculptor's patrons to tell them how well their protege was getting on and what a promising fellow he was. Masters are always ready to do their pupils a good turn when they deserve it, and incidents of this sort cement a feeling of good fellowship between the students and their professors.

I don't think there is such thing as American official patronage of art, but young men from the United States sometimes owe their Paris art education to private aid. A young man of Boston, who was here for some time, had his expenses paid by his master. He was a workman, a packer, and showed such an extraordinary taste for drawing that he excited the interest of the chief of the firm by which he was employed. I have known several similar cases. Prizes gained by pupils of the Royal academy in London are often spent by the authorities in getting a few months' art schooling here. Men and women too, who have already made a name elsewhere, and who are even earning money in their art, will sometimes come back here to school for a term or two. I have heard our professors hold them up as patterns to the younger pupils and tell them they ought to be proud to see such as these among them. This shows in what high esteem the independent studios are held.

Several schools of art in America have been founded on the pattern of my studios. Mr. Frank Jones, one of your American art professors at New York, studied here, and so did Mr. E. S. Major of Boston and Mr. John Fry of St. Louis, who are also giving art instructions in the United States.

I must not forget to mention the competitions, which I take to be a very important element in the success of our enterprise. There are many prizes to be worked for, and they represent annually a considerable sum. They stimulate the ardor of the pupils, often provoking the laureates with the necessary sinews of war—that is to say, with a bank note or two wherewith to defray extra expenses and the cost of the implements for the execution of a picture or statue for the salon. It was a great thing for Bay—the Spaniard whom I have just been speaking of—to win the $200 prize which was offered for the best model of a bust of our much regretted professor, the painter Bonnegrace.

The fact of a French student belonging to an *atelier libre*, an independent studio, does not prevent his going up for competitions at the École des Beaux Arts. It is not generally understood that there are two categories of pupils at the Beaux Arts: those who study under care of the professors attached to the government schools, and those who earn the title by a competitive examination, and do not belong to the studios at all. Lucien Doucet, Brantut and Bachet, who were students of ours carrier off the Prix de Rome, and several second prizes have been won by others, besides a harvest of Beaux Arts medals of one sort or another.

Not a salon for many years past has taken place in which the list of awards did not include a certain number of our pupils, and some among them have earned their spurs and may be classed with the veterans of the French school, Renoux, Flameng, Tattegrain, Bergeret, Bouteiller, Meuve (deserve to be so classed). Rochegrosse is one of the glories of the *jeune école*. Mlle. Bilinska, Mlle. Beaury Saure, and Mlle. M. Guyon took first rate places in the ranks of the female artists. While among the Americans there is Alexander Harrison, Charles Sprague Pierce, C. H. Davis, Whitehouse, Donoho, Story, son of the sculptor, Cassidy, Miss Elizabeth Gardner and Miss Anna A. Knimpke,—all of whom studied in our studios. We found great hopes on our students, Mathews, Simmons, Nonnot, and L. Dessar. They could hardly earn distinction in the near future, I am very much mistaken.

The American school, which we have helped to create, imposes itself, as we say, and French artists admit its existence all the more readily that it is an offshoot of their own and that it was born and baptized in Paris. This alone is enough to show that, for the study of art, this city possesses attractions and advantages, especially to American art students, which are enjoyed by no other.

R. JULIAN.

Mrs. Beaubien, the mother of Frank Salpman, who was killed on the Santa Fe at the time of the Powder mill explosion, has arranged to have the remains exhumed from the potters field and buried properly in a lot which she has purchased at Evergreen cemetery.

A TETTON-O BONBEA.

AMERICA.

"De waet am Rhein"—heard it played
The other day when I had strayed
Adown a street with manions grand,
Played by a strolling German band
In tattered uniforms arrayed.

In brazen tones the trumpet brayed;
The drummer with enthusiasm
Plyed on with unremitting hand
"De waet am Rhein."

This a fen anthem, I'm afraid,
On public peace and comfort preyed;
For soon I heard the stern command:
"Come, move along." They listened and
Meandered playing undismayed
"De waet am Rhein."

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Gossip of the Street—Talk Heard About Town.

Mr. Andrew Parvey now a resident of Pueblo, but formerly from Manitou, who is visiting in the city, showed me a delicate piece of silver which was given to him fifteen years ago by Vice-President Wilson on the occasion of the latter's visit to Colorado Springs and Manitou. Parvey was a bell boy at the Manitou house, then presided over by Major R. D. Hoskins, where the vice-president was entertained at a banquet, and having occasion to perform some service for the distinguished visitor, the latter gave him the half dollar which he has kept ever since. That visit of Vice President Wilson was one of the most notable events of the early days in the towns at the base of Pike's Peak. The visit was made on the 26th of May, 1875. The vice-president came down from Denver accompanied by a number of prominent people, including Governor Routt, Colonel Gilpin, the first governor of Colorado, Major Sargent, Hon. N. P. Hill, Colonel Taylor and Colonel Rosecrans. The party was met at the depot by the officials of Colorado Springs and leading citizens with carriages. They were driven through the city and to various points of interest, then netted at Manitou and returning here by way of Colorado City left for Denver the same day. The vice president on being asked to make a speech here refused, saying that he thought his speech making days were over, but he added: "I can only say that I shall go back to my duties in the public service trusting that your warm and hearty reception may inspire me to the better performance of them. My visit among her people has satisfied me that Colorado is worthy of a place in the sisterhood of states. I may not live to see the day, but hope I shall, when Colorado's star is added to those already on the stars and stripes." The hope then expressed by the vice-president that he might live to see the day when Colorado should be admitted to the union was never fulfilled. He died in the vice-president's apartments at the capitol in the November following.

In the smoking apartment of a passenger coach on a northbound train one day last week I found a quiet gentleman enjoying a cigar and his own thoughts. Donald Fletcher, head of the great real estate house of Donald Fletcher & Co., ex-president of the Denver chamber of commerce and one of the wealthiest men in Colorado. Hard work, energy and business enterprise, confidence in Denver's future when it was a sparkling village and ability to keep money when he once got hold of it, have been a few of the open secrets of the success of this man. There has been a good deal of what we call luck in Fletcher's life, but has not been the kind of luck which seems invariably to fall on those who least deserve it. He has always made his luck in a way. Mr. Fletcher, in talking over the prospects for the future for Colorado Springs, expressed the opinion that it would not be many months before the Burlington road would be handling passengers at the foot of Pike's Peak. In answer to an inquiry as to what were his reasons for so thinking, he said: "It is only common sense. The Burlington must go south for coal, and they must go through Colorado Springs to do it. Then even if we lay aside the question of coal, which is a far more important one with the great line than most people think, those who know the men at the head of the Burlington know that they have far too much energy and business sense to stand idly by and see other roads going up the enormous passenger traffic through this country. The tourist traffic is immense now through Colorado Springs. It will be tripled when the cog-road is finished, and, mark my words, the Burlington will be here to take its share."

Henry Tilford, who died in a private insane asylum in Chicago last Wednesday was known to a number of the residents of this city, he having spent several weeks here in 1880 with his wedding tour. His death recalls a sad incident which wrecked his promising life and left him a hopeless lunatic. He was a civil engineer before the occurrence which I am about to relate and regarded as one of the most promising young men in that profession in Chicago. He was a consulting engineer for a number of large railroads and making money rapidly. In 1883 Tilford married the daughter of a wealthy Pennsylvanian. Some months after he had returned from his wedding tour he had retired to bed one night in his home in one of the suburban towns which surround Chicago when he was awakened by the sound of a pistol shot. Hurrying into the hall which his bedroom opened on he stumbled over the dead body of his wife. Mrs. Tilford had been aroused by a noise in a neighboring room during the night, she supposed, and going to investigate, without waking her husband, she had disturbed a burglar at work rifling a bureau which contained a number of valuable pieces of jewelry. As she stood in a doorway which afforded the only means of exit for the burglar he shot her as the quickest way to get her out of his road to freedom. The terrible shock of the horrifying discovery of the death of his wife, to whom he was devoted, left Tilford a mental wreck. He was found in his pitiable condition by neighbors, the next morning by the side of his wife's body. An examination by physicians proved the hopelessness of the case and he was sent to the asylum in which he has since lived and in which he died.

THE DELPHIN CLASSICS.

A Valuable Collection of Books Which has Come into the Possession of Colorado College.

Through the generosity of Mr. [illegible] Hagerman the library of Colorado college has recently come into possession of a most valuable collection of books, viz: the celebrated series of the Delphin Classics. The series numbers 75 volumes, embracing the complete works of all the Latin authors of the golden age of Roman literature, and many also of the post-Augustan period. This famous edition takes its name from the original purpose, or assumed purpose, for which it was published, viz: for the instruction and use of the Dauphin of France, son of Louis XIV. The Latin of Dauphin is Delphinus, and these editions of ancient authors were prepared under the guidance of Huet and Bossuet, the great preacher, tutors to the Dauphin, by 50 of the most eminent scholars of France, for its use and instruction, or as the Latin has it, *in usum Delphini*. The original edition soon attained great fame from the care and completeness with which the results of both ancient and modern criticism on classical texts were set forth and made accessible in its volumes, and during the eighteenth century it was often repeated, and reproduced also in other countries.

Meanwhile, however, there was increasing activity in classical studies, especially in Germany, Holland, and England, and when in the third decade of the present century the old Delphin edition was reproduced in London by J. Valpy, there were materials at hand for the emendation of classical texts which did not exist when the original edition appeared. All the results of more than a century of most fruitful study upon the text of classical literature were embodied in the London edition, giving it value far surpassing that of the original.

The fashion of editing classics is somewhat different now from that of 100 years ago. Now a days we prefer texts as text according to his best judgment, orends the readings preferred, as best he may, but has little to say about the opinions of other editors. A hundred years ago an edition was a rather bulky affair; for it was thought just and necessary to include in it all that the ancient commentators had said about the author in question, as well as to give the results of the criticism of editors and scholars from the *editio princeps* down to the date of publication. The modern is the individual style, that of a hundred years ago the collective style. Doubtless we shall never return to the old method, but its merits no scholar will overlook who has everussed himself earnestly with the interpretation of classical authors. For here he finds just those excerpts which he needs from books no longer accessible, or only to be found in the very largest libraries. Of these collective editions there is no better example than the London edition of the Delphin series.

A correct idea of its value may perhaps be conveyed by giving the names of some of the editions contained in the series, and of the more renowned scholars whose work is therein serviceable. Of the editions assumed as the basis for the London reproduction of the collection some of the most valuable are Ernesti's Cicero, Heyne's Vergil, Gronov's Planus and Aulus Gellius and Westerhov's Terence. Notes critical, exegetical, or aesthetic, are included by almost every illustrious scholar from the renaissance to the date of publication. As for example, by Pomponius Laetus, Paulo Manutius, Scaliger, father and son, Casaubon, Justus Lipsius, Muretus, Camonius, Bentley, Gesner, Ruhnken and many others of lesser fame.

The volumes are beautifully printed on good paper, and richly bound in leather. From the title page they seem to have been the property of a certain R. N. Burchard, surgeon in the English army in India.

While the edition does not present the latest results of scholarship, it still contains many of the greatest, and its value can scarcely be overestimated, especially at a time when scholars are too prone to neglect that which their predecessors have done. All things considered, the collection is a most valuable acquisition to the library, and the community, as well as the college, ought to feel the greatest gratitude to Mr. Hagerman for the generosity which has brought so valuable a work into our midst.

There will probably be another organ concert by Dr. Gower at the First Congregational church week after next, at a popular price of admission.

STYLE.

Dr. Gilman's Sixth Lecture in the Course on Musical Topics.

The lecture in the college chapel the 17th was as interesting and well attended as usual. Mr. Gilman's subject for the afternoon was "Style," and he spoke as follows:

In the two preceding lectures we have studied simultaneous combinations of notes, or chords, and successive combinations or melodies. There remains the last of the three fundamental forms of note combination, that in which notes are put together both simultaneously and successively. This we have called, for want of a better name, concerted music, and to its study we shall turn in the present lecture.

We have said that pure sequences of notes or melodies are a far more ancient and widespread form of musical product than compositions involving simultaneous notes as well. Concerted music is a product of the last seven or eight centuries of European history. During this period it has passed through two stages of development characterized first by the greater importance in the concerted complex of successive note combination or melody, and later, by the equal recognition therein of simultaneous note combination or harmony. In other words, the concerted piece was first looked upon as a simultaneous combination of various melodies, and later, as the harmonization of melody into a succession of chords.

We may speak then of styles, to one or other of which every musical composition may be referred: first, note sequences or melody, to which belongs the music of the ancient world, the early christian church and all non-European peoples to the present day, second, multiple melody or as it is called, polyphony, to which belongs the music of Europe from the 12th century to the reformation, and third, short sequences or harmony, which has been the prevailing style in European music since.

The beginnings of concerted music date from the discovery made in Europe about the year 1000, that in some cases two melodies could by a little adaptation be sung simultaneous without too great discordance. Although combinations of this kind seem first to have been undertaken for amusement only, composers were not long in finding out the musical value of the union of several voices each carrying a separate melody. The next three hundred years produced a rich growth of polyphonic composition, both sacred and secular, which in the works of the Flemish and Italian composers of the 15th century attained a very great degree of elaboration. The distinguishing feature of all the more important works of polyphony is their employment of the device of canonic imitation or fugue. Fugal structure consists essentially in the successive repetition of the same melody by each of the different voices or parts whose union makes up a work of polyphony, the source of its peculiar effectiveness being the pleasure of the ear in the return of a familiar combination of notes under new conditions. The main structural principle of polyphony adopts therefore a new illustration of our fundamental theory of the repetition of the familiar as a source of pleasure.

Although polyphonic compositions were purely vocal, the main interest in them came to centre not on the words sung, which in general interfered with one another and in elaborate works became unintelligible, but on the musical structure by which they came to utterance. In polyphony beauty of sound took precedence of impressiveness of sense, and in this feature lay the motive for the change to the harmonic style which took place at the time of the reformation.

In Germany the reformers needed a music to which hymns could be sung by simple people and without obscuring the sense of the words. For this purpose Luther returned to melodic song but for the most part to melodies less austere and more popular than the plain song of the Roman church. This congregational singing it was the custom to accompany with the organ, the instrument, partly being restricted to supplying consonant chords with each of the notes sung. The result of this practice was the German chorale which consists of a sequence of chords embodying the harmonization of a simple melody.

In Italy the simplification of the over-elaborate polyphonic music of the mass had been peremptorily decreed by the council of Trent in the year 1563. The mass was entrusted to the musician Palestrina, in whose compositions, although they were still a union of several melodies, a distinct approach to harmonic music is displayed. The voices proceed in great measure together, in chords of a delicate beauty unknown in previous polyphonic works.

The third influence which led to the change at this time from the polyphonic to the harmonic style was the attempt of certain Italian musicians to revive the ancient Greek declamation of poetry in tones. The words to be declaimed were given to a single voice and the remainder of the music took the form of an instrumental accompaniment which as in the German chorale was restricted to the contribution of consonant chords to the voice part. The musical drama Euridice, by Jacopo Peri, was written in this style; it was first performed in 1600 and may be called the earliest Italian opera.

The harmonic style, although invented to promote the effectiveness of song, proved eventually to have purely musical capacities no less great than those of polyphony.

One of the most important means of effect in concerted music—the resolution of discord—assumed in harmonic music a special prominence. In polyphonic compositions it had proved impossible entirely to avoid dissonant combinations of notes, but they had been as disagreeable elements in the musical texture cut short by the immediate movement of the voices back into consonance. As the result of this temporary tolerance of discord various dissonant combinations of notes came in the course of the progress of concerted music to have certain consonant combinations as their customary consequences. These are called the resolutions of the given dissonances. Through this habitual association each dissonant chord tended to awaken the vivid expectation of a certain resolution, which in its event, by satisfying this expectation produced a specially agreeable effect. Through its resolution therefore discord came to be a striking means of musical effect and no longer a simple blot of darkness upon a composition. In the harmonic style this effect, we may consider, would be intensified. The more vigorous grasp of chords in the musical memory which is presupposed in harmonic music may be conceived as acting to make that expectation of a certain resolution on which the musical value of discord alone depends, a more vivid one and its satisfaction a greater pleasure.

Of this doctrine of auditory expectation we shall make a special study and a further application in the next lecture.

The stakes were set last week for the Union chapel to be built in West Colorado Springs. The chapel is to be built at the corner of Washington avenue and Second street and is to be completed by the middle of February. Mr. R. C. Wright has been placed in charge of the work. Mr. E. A. Nolte is president of the union society and S. H. Corbin, secretary and treasurer.

The Sunday Gazette.

Saturday Mail.

The Sunday Gazette continues to present its readers an exceedingly interesting and varied amount of reading matter, and is rapidly gaining the popularity that its merits from the reading public. One of the special and very interesting features is "The Fleeting Show," which always comprises something new and of special interest to the reading public.

The Bank of France has at the present $250,000,000 in gold in its vaults.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending January 18, 1891.

GENTLEMEN.

One call this week.

Atchison, Wiley
Anderson, John
Allen, G C
Allen, M E
Abbott, A L
Burleigh, Geo W
Byrnes, C F
Brumley, J E
Brownell, J H
Brown, Rev. James
Brewington, J M
Bromsater, Charles
Bremmiller, George
Blomgreen, C V
Beeley, Sam
Benton, Wiley
Beatty, Hubbard
Brown, F R
Crank, Jno M
Colbra, E T
Chubbs, Alva P
Cell, Oscar
Calbert, H M
Carter, Geo K
Cantrell, Langie
Carrollan, R S
Cardie, A. Otto
Dirlam, Sam B
Jenny, J C
Dickerson, Frank
Eversole, T E
Enders, Warren
Edgar, William
Gill, H G
Crosby, Mr
Griggs, H D
Gandys, M E
Hyman, David
Hole, John
Hutchison, Harry
Hughes, J R
Howells, Wm
Hilday, F A
Hill, Chas E
Herschentino, Mr
Hanson, Arthur
Jones, F L
Johnson, Robt W
Johnson, Mr
Konnoren, Patrick
Lewellen, Sam
Leonard, Frank
Lansley, W B
Luisa, Hermina Maria
Ludlington, R W
Lucas, E J
Lynn, Ed
Lyne, Bert
Moore, A H
Mead, Charlie L
McMorriss, F 2, 2
Manson, J W
Morris, M
McMullen, N P
McKee, Wm
McKibbons, Dr J J
McGuire, Frank
McCollum, Prince
Nell, Geo
Norton, Pat
Powell, J Lee
Pratt, C M
Plumb, Master Carl
Peabody, Howard H
People's Q M, 2
Rosenthal, Prof L
Riner, William
Rhodes, Jas J
Reisner, Max
Rubjen, Dunie
Sabin, Olt
Stevens, W J
Schepler, Charles
Super, Prosit
Trant, A Arnold
Tolles, Chas L
Thorne, Stephen
Taylor, Jno Henry
Talbert, E H
Tompkins, Jno S
Vonder Heiden, C R
Woodruff, C C
Waller, J R
Wait, B F
Ward, J N
Watson, C J
Williams, C M
Wilson, T J
Whitmore, Rollin
Young, L K 2, 2
Young, Harvey
Young, Bob

LADIES.

One call this week.

Acobert, Miss Jennie
Bridestine, Mrs Sarah
Bradshaw, Miss Sarah
Boggs, Miss Julia, 2
Benson, Mrs A
Bell, Mrs Etta C
Blood, Mrs Mary A
Bauer, Mrs J
Cuthbert, Miss Fannie
Culbertson, Miss Julia
Corcoran, Miss Elna
Chase, Miss Minnie A W
Cherrie, Miss Kate
Chandler, Mrs A B
Chapman, Mrs Samuel
Callahan, Mrs Bridget
Dickerson, Miss Ella J
Denver, Miss Josie
Bantman, Mrs S J
Fahey, Mrs Annie
Fisher, Mrs Lillie
Fitzgerald, Mrs
Gould, Mrs T H
Gillmore, Mrs Susie
Hamlin, Miss Kitty
Heath, Miss Minnie
Hicks, Mrs G C
Kinney, Mrs J L
Kyle, Miss Lizzie
Lohers, Mrs Marcelo
Leach, Miss Josie
Morris, Mrs E S
Morgan, Miss Anna, 2
Moore, Eugenie
Morley, Mrs Sol
Nicholls, Mrs Mary
Marsh, Mrs A A
Mahany, Mrs M A
McIntyre, Miss Mary
Orcutt, Mrs T M
Overalls, Mrs
Reed, Mrs Isabella A
Reed, Miss Josie
Rose, Mrs Emeline, 2
Robertson, Mrs McIver
Roberts, Miss Lena
Sterner, Mrs Amanda
Sherman, Mrs Wm
Stevens, Mrs J D
Smith, Mrs S P
Shado, Miss Sue
Sherman, Miss Adelaide, 2
Taylor, Miss May
Thompson, Mrs Ben
Tyler, Mrs Mattie
Walker, Miss Mamie
Washburn, Miss Mary
Woods, Miss Bernie
Walker, Mrs Dianna
Woods, Mrs Catherine

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Hay, Mrs Wm
Ryerson, Jno K
Patterson, Robert
Brown, A
Quinn, Mrs J H,

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITER.

Tully, J A
Speidel, Y Sebass
Leach, John
Anderson, Frank
Holmes, Mrs Jennie
Griffith, Miss Mary
Caldwell, Mrs C E

PACKAGES.

Hendricks, Mrs Mary
Steele, Miss Susan
Seeds, Chas A
Sensenburn, J G
Kelt, W T.
Hines, Miss Victoria
Welsh, Miss Mollie
M'Ford, N E
Hay, Mrs Wm

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

M. W. ZVERLEIH P. M.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

The cadets are again enjoying out-door drill.

As la grippe relents, attendance improves.

Two new students in the metallurgical department since last week.

Wednesday's rhetoricals were very interesting, six speakers taking part in the exercises.

President Slocum will give his second ethical lecture this morning upon "Truthfulness."

Mr. Guy M. Kerr has again returned to Mexico where he is engaged in superintending work in a mine.

The Psychology class discussed the question of hereditary transmissions in the Tuesday evening seminary.

Terminal examinations begin February 7th and the second half of the year commences Wednesday, the 12th ult.

Almost every furnished room in the dormitory is taken. The demand for a girls hall grows more imperative as time rolls on.

Mr. Benj. Ives Gilman's lecture this afternoon will be upon Form. These lectures are very interesting to the scientific mind as well as to the musician.

From all present indications the Phoenix Independent will not make its debut in print during the present year. It regularly appears upon the bulletin board, however, and is very popular among the students.

The open fire hydrant, corner of Cache La Poudre street and Cascade avenue, has overflowed a considerable portion of the latter street, forming quite an ugly lake of ice that is very dangerous for horses to cross. It is in fact becoming a nuisance to the public travel and should be looked to by the proper authorities.

The valuable collection of Latin books, a recent gift from Mr. J. J. Hagerman, numbering some 150 volumes, has been placed in Prof. Hendrickson's room. This classical library has been much needed and offers fine opportunities to students doing advanced work in that line.

There is some talk of an Athletic association to be organized by the tennis club. Quite a number of students are now members of the Colorado Springs Athletic association, which offers the finest inducements for physical culture of any indoor club in the city.

The Iron Springs Property.

Attorney McIntyre Wednesday placed on file with the county clerk the papers transferring the Manitou Iron Springs company's property to the purchasers. Mr. McIntyre states that a new company is now being formed, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), and that the name of the new company will be "The Iron Springs company."

The directory will consist of John Hulbert and William A. Bell of Manitou, E. B. Chamberlin and Donald Fletcher of Denver and Erastus Corning of New York. The principal office and place of business of the new company will be at Manitou, but under the incorporation articles, meetings of the board of directors may be held at Colorado Springs and Denver. The objects of the company will embrace the purchase and sale of realty, the building, managing and controlling hotels, cottages, bath-houses, etc., the purchase and selling of water powers, ditches and reservoirs; the building and equipping an electric light plant; selling and leasing of electric light privileges and electric motor privileges; the bottling and selling of mineral water, etc. The company to be organized will be an especially strong one, and the parties interested are now contemplating extensive improvements.

Mr. J. L. Woodworth has returned from a visit to Glenwood Springs, where he went to investigate the operation of the electric light plant there, operated by water power, with the intention of introducing it at Green Mountain Falls.

Through the agencies of A. E. Corman and L. E. Dwinell, Mrs. Dorcas Clough Wednesday purchased lot 18 of block 63, west side Weber street, below Platte avenue. The consideration was $3000. Mr. Corman is desirous of being impartial, hence in his advertisement this morning announces a cheap property on liberal terms in the south end.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church property on North Tejon street that was sold last week, brought about $13,000. Mr. A. Sutton and another gentleman of this city were the purchasers. The property is 50 by 190 feet and besides the old church building there is a small cottage upon it. The Cumberland society will buy and build in another portion of the city.

There is said to have been a very lively time in the Manitou council meeting Tuesday night. A vote was finally taken permitting Mr. Barker the use of water for a hydraulic elevator in his hotel.

Mr. W. E. Barbour states that he has reason to believe that his stallion Henry V. was poisoned.

A peculiar case came before Justice Corman Thursday afternoon as follows: The agent of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth road at Manitou Junction came to town about noon and informed Marshal Dana that two men were driving into the city with a load of coal stolen from the road near the junction. The marshal went out and arrested the men, whose names are J. M. Moore and Thomas Cagle. Both men were fined $10 and costs. Moore paid his fine, but Cagle went to jail to serve it out. The men offer as a defense that the coal stood in a deserted chute and various persons were helping themselves to it and they thought they had a right to do so.

The guardianship case of the Campbell girls has been appealed by the Williamses to the district court.

Mr. H. D. Sarimo, who has stores at Colby and Goodland, Kas., will open up a clothing store at 15 North Tejon street, February 1st.

In the county court Thursday Judge Severy called the docket and the attorneys present answered as their cases came up. A number of cases were dismissed and the following cases set for trial next Monday: Diebold vs. Ashby and Cavanaugh vs. Carpenter.

Over $500 has been subscribed to the union chapel fund in West Colorado Springs, and the seats and an organ have been donated.

Labor Organizations Meet.

COLUMBUS, O., January 23.—The joint convention of Knights of Labor and the Progressive Union of Miners met this morning. Roe, of the Knights of Labor, was elected temporary president and John McBride, of the other organization, was elected vice president. The other temporary officers were divided. The joint committee on order of business reported that no resolution on consolidation will be considered as adopted unless it receives a three-fourths majority of the vote of each organization. The discussion was opened on consolidation by John McBride, who strongly favored an open organization. Roe on behalf of the Knights of Labor spoke at length in favor of an organization with two branches. There was such a wide difference of opinion that the convention adjourned to give the joint committee further time to work.

A Bad Gang Broken Up.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—Two deputy United States marshals will board the bark Jennie Harkness on her arrival to-day from Cuba and the Philippine Islands, with warrants for the arrest of two of her crew now confined in irons, on the charge of setting fire to the vessels, they having been at the head of an organized gang whose purpose was to destroy every vessel loading at Manila. Not long ago nearly every vessel loading at Manila suddenly caught fire, the flames bursting forth in an instant from the hatches and decks as if petroleum had been spread over them. The attention of the marine underwriters of all nations of the world was called to the dastardly act. Many of the offenders were caught and punished and others were sent to their respective governments for judicial trial.

Adam Forepaugh Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—Adam Forepaugh the veteran circus manager, died late last night at his residence, in this city. A week or two ago he was attacked with influenza, which three or four days ago developed into pneumonia. Forepaugh amassed a fortune in the show business, which will go to his wife and son.

Rice and Others Give Bonds.

DENVER, January 23.—Secretary of State Rice, A. E. Weber and G. E. Graham appeared before Judge Graham this morning and gave bonds to appear in the district court on February 3, to answer the charges of conspiracy. Secretary Rice was released on his own recognizance for $1000 each on two counts. The bonds of Weber and Graham were fixed at $1000 each, and were signed by W. G. Wheeler and George E. Sopris, respectively. G. M. Collier, J. R. Cleveland and E. F. Russell gave bonds yesterday afternoon in the sum of $1000 each, with D. K. Wall, C. B. Chapman and G. F. Higgins as securities.

Union Pacific Route Open.

DENVER, January 23.—The Union Pacific route to Portland was opened yesterday afternoon and the first train in from that city for several days arrived in Denver this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The San Francisco route was opened to-day, and the first through train for the coast left Denver this morning.

Silver Men to Meet.

DENVER, January 23.—The following has been issued:

There will be a meeting of the vice-presidents of the Colorado Silver association in Denver at 12 o'clock on January 30, to be held at the Tabor Grand opera house. The object of meeting is to remonstrate in the most vigorous terms against the passage of Windom's silver bill, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. By looking at sections 5 and 3 you will see its viciousness. Proxies will be admitted, therefore if you are unable to be present please send your proxy to someone who is in accord with your views on the subject. I should be glad to have all the friends of silver participate.

Signed, H. A. W. TABOR, President.

Favorable Report Ordered.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—A favorable report has been ordered by the house committee on banking and currency on the bill to authorize national banks to issue circulation to the full amount of their deposited bonds.

Influenza Increasing.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 23.—The influenza is increasing and developing into pleurisy. There are many deaths from it throughout the republic.

A number of Chinese have reached Tampico from Cuba, their destination being the United States.

Collector Appointed.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The president to-day sent to the senate the nomination of Jno. R. Berry to be collector of customs at San Diego, Cala.

The plat of the Ecelle addition to Colorado Springs was filed with the county clerk yesterday.

Rev. Father Montenarelli, of the Catholic church, is able to be about again after a long siege of illness.

Miss Mary Woodson, a former teacher in the public schools of this city, died at Denver on Sunday of pneumonia.

Another gift of good fortune has fallen to Colorado college. Hon. Warren Currier, of St. Louis, has founded a scholarship of $1,000, to be known as the Currier scholarship.

Mr. Edward Ferris intends to arrange the first floor of his building, now occupied by E. W. Gibson & Co., in four handsome offices, one of which he will occupy himself and rent the others. They will be fitted up with every convenience and will be among the handsomest offices in the city.

A number of cases of petty thieving were reported as having occurred on Wednesday night. Three hams were taken from the Alamo hotel and secreted in the alley in the rear but were subsequently returned. A wash was stolen from the line of Mrs. Bell, a colored woman living in the north part of town.

The certificate of incorporation of the Woodland Park Town and Improvement company was filed with the county clerk yesterday. The incorporators are W. J. Foster, C. C. Blodgett, S. N. Nye and L. E. Bowman. As stated the object is to deal in real estate, own and operate water works, etc. Woodland, as is well known, is the new name given to Manitou Park station. The capital stock is $100,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $10 each, and the principal office is to be located in this city. Last night a meeting was held to organize the Woodland Town company, and the following officers and directors were elected: President, W. J. Foster; vice-president, D. Stella; secretary and treasurer, C. C. Blodgett; directors, S. N. Nye, J. E. Bowman, A. B. Sachman and L. E. Murdock. The company has made extensive plans for the improvement of the beautiful Manitou Park property.

The Congressional Record.

Inventor's Gazette.

In order then to interest our readers, an epitome of the Congressional Record will be given from the moment the manuscript reaches the hands of the public printer, so to speak, up to the time it is ready for distribution. Our readers are aware that the Record is the official organ of the two houses of Congress. It contains the daily utterances of senators and representatives as well as an authentically arranged history of federal legislation. It is published daily when Congress is in session. The official stenographers (of whom there are five in each house) are charged with the duty of preparing the manuscript of what transpires in both houses, except when representatives or senators withhold their speeches for revision. This manuscript is delivered to the "copy men," who paragraph, assort, and deliver it to the compositors. After it has been composed (set in type) it runs the gauntlet of two "proof readers." The matter is then turned over to the "makers-up" (of whom there are several), who arrange the composition in its regular order previous to its being transferred to the "form." Another proof is then taken which is subjected to the close scrutiny of a reviser. The reviser's duty is to correct all errors appearing in the make-up; to condemn, as it were, "all defective material," and see that the matter is in consecutive order. It is then placed in the form, "locked up" and carried to the stereotyper. The plates are then cast, carefully examined, sawed into proper proportions, and then sent to the pressroom. Two double cylinder presses of great power run off the sheets, which are transferred to the folding room, where the Record is folded and fastened together with slender wire clamps, when it is ready for delivery.

An average of 30,000 copies are printed daily, and for the last session it numbered over 8,000 pages (quarto). In its preparation about eighty printers, with an additional force of forty persons for all other purposes, are engaged. In many instances the manuscript of an entire speech is furnished by the senator or member delivering it. In that case (and it frequently so happens) the compositor must devote much time in the agonizing effort to decipher whole sentences, as the paper presents the appearance of a sheet of hieroglyphics rather than the well formed handwriting of the nineteenth century. Some sheets of manuscript denote demoralization—for instance, wholesale erasures or interlineations occur at the wrong place in the subject, the wrong lines are marked out, and little scraps of paper amending a portion of one sheet are attached and marked as relating to another. All these, and numbers of other annoying puzzles, the printer must disentangle, and make plain at the risk of his reputation and sometimes his place.

Truthful.

New York Sun.

Customer—I bought a piece of calico from you the other day, sir, and you said the colors were fast.

Clerk—I remember it, madam.

"Well, when I wet the calico the colors came out at once."

"Certainly; I knew they wouldn't be slow about it. Did you come for more?"

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of George F. Prowse, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1890, being one of the regular days of the February term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, A. A. McGovney, Administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such Administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such Administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 17th, 1890.

A. A. McGOVNEY,
Administrator of the estate of George F. Prowse, deceased. wa-25-4

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. h-8-tf

TO BE HAPPY ALL THE YEAR.
Yes, and what can most assist us
To be cheerful, gay and bright,
Give us buoyancy of spirit,
To our maids a beaming sight.
Hark: a thousand voices answer
And re-echo to the skies,
Why, the SPECS which Ashby sells us
And watch everybody buys.
D. ASHBY. Optician. S. Tejon Street.

DIAMONDS, and diamond setting at Ashby's.

LOST.

LOST—$5 reward. Yellow and white shepherd dog named Jack. Five dollars reward for return to W. E. Sterling, Husted, Colo. w-t

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

To all whom it may Concern:

Be it known that, whereas, The Manitou Land and Improvement Company by Wm. O. McKinlay, its duly authorized President, and C. F. Gillette, its Secretary, of the county of Arapahoe and state of Colorado, did by its certain deed of trust made and executed on the 8th day of April, 1889, and recorded on the 8th day of April, 1889, in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, in book 108 at page 31, of said El Paso county records, convey to the undersigned, Sandford Richards, as Trustee, all the premises, lands and property, situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, known and described as follows, to-wit:

All of the west half of the southwest quarter of section eight, in township fourteen, south of range sixty-seven, west; and also all of blocks three (3) and four (4) in Fairview addition to the city of Manitou Springs, according to the plat of the same on record in said county, to secure the payment of the following described promissory note of the said, The Manitou Land and Improvement Company, executed and delivered on the same date as was said deed of trust; said note being given to S. J. Richards or order, the beneficiary mentioned in said deed of trust, for the principal sum of two hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of three per cent per month from the date thereof interest by the terms of said note became due and payable monthly, and whereas, said trust deed provides that in case of default of payment of said note, or any part thereof, or interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said note, then said trustee may sell said premises, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part, its heirs and assigns therein at public auction, and with the proceeds of such sale to pay said note and interest and attorneys fees as provided by note and all costs and expenses, etc., and whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and a portion of said interest, although the same is now long past due. Now, therefore, at the request of S. J. Richards, the legal holder of said note and trust deed, I do hereby give and publish the notice provided for by said deed of trust, that by virtue of the authority therein vested in me, I will at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the 10th day of February, 1890, at the north door of the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell the above described real estate and all equity of redemption therein, at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying off said note and interest thereon, and all the costs and expenses of this trust.

SANDFORD RICHARDS,
Trustee.
wa-11-4

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Jane M. Smith, then of the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, did on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1882, by her certain deed of trust, of that date, which was duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1882, in book 49 of Trust Deeds, on page 355, convey to the undersigned, A. L. Lawton, of said county, as trustee, the following described real estate situated in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to-wit:

Lot No. one (1) in block No. one hundred and thirteen (113), in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state, aforesaid.

Which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Albert Mathews of one promissory note, dated February 8th, A. D. 1882, executed by said Jane M. Smith to said Mathews, for the principal sum of eight hundred and fifty ($850) dollars, due and payable one year after date thereof, with interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum payable quarterly.

And, whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said note, or the interest, or any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect of said note, that then, in that case, the said trustee or his successor in trust, on the request of the legal holder of said note, shall sell the said real estate and apply the money received from said sale in accordance with the provisions of said trust deed.

And, whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of the death, resignation, removal, absence or refusal to act of the said A. L. Lawton, trustee as aforesaid, that then the then acting clerk of El Paso county, should, as successor, execute the trust.

And, whereas, the time of the payment of said note, and interest thereon, has passed, and default has been made in the payment of a portion of said note and interest thereon,

And, whereas the legal holder of the said note has demanded that said property be sold to satisfy said note and interest;

Now therefore by virtue of the authority in me vested by said deed of trust, I, the said A. L. Lawton, trustee as aforesaid or Frank W. Howbert, the acting clerk of El Paso county, successor in trust, will on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1890, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the court house in said county of El Paso, Colorado, sell the above described property and all the improvements thereon and appertaining thereto, at public auction to the highest and best bidder therefor for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said note and the interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated January 17th, A. D., 1890.

A. L. LAWTON,
Trustee.
Frank W. Howbert, acting Clerk of El Paso County Colorado, Successor in Trust. wa-18-4

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Stephen Holden, deceased. Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1890, being one of the regular days of the February term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Martha J. Holden, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 17th, 1890.

MARTHA J. HOLDEN,
Administratrix of the estate of Stephen Holden, deceased. wa-25-4

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of George F. Rhodes deceased. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1890, being one of the regular days of the February term of the county court in Probate of El Paso county in the State of Colorado, I, O. S. Loomis, Administrator, de bonis non of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, de bonis non, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator, de bonis non. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 22nd, 1890.

O. S. LOOMIS,
Administrator, de bonis non, of the Estate of George F. Rhodes, deceased. wa-25-4

M. CONWAY,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' and Gents' Fine
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Call and examine Goods and get prices.
27 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Receipts and Expenditures

OF THE

County of El Paso, State of Colorado,

For the Half Year Ending December 31st, 1889:

1889.		
July 1.	To warrants outstanding	$1253 28
Dec. 31.	To warrants issued since June 30, 1889, for the following purposes—	
	Assessor's fees ($2,044.10) and collecting of revenue ($325.68)	2369 78
	County Commissioners	757 25
	County Clerk	90 00
	County Sheriff	1375 15
	County Attorney	425 00
	County Sup't Schools	773 80
	County Physician	445 45
	Jurors District Court ($882.90), Witnesses ([illegible]), Clerk of District Court ($1,003.00), District Attorney ($839.30)	2936 30
	Stenographer ($454.80), County Judge ($35.25)	490 05
	Justice fees ($459.50), Witnesses, J. P. ($65.60), Constable ($563.95)	1090 05
	Coroner ($73.10), Coroner's Jurors ($36)	109 10
	Water Commissioner	318 47
	Stationery ($178.99), Printing ($1039.24), Fuel and Light ($312.27)	1530 50
	Normal Ins. Fund ($25), Telephone rental ($24)	49 00
	Court House and Jail repairs ($230.75), Prisoners ($330.23)	560 98
	Election expenses ($1440.67), Water rentals ($79)	1519 67
	Jail supplies ($557.24), Janitor ($492.75)	1049 99
	Paupers ($1,690.66), Roads and Bridges ($6327.52)	8018 18
	Burials ($175), Sheep Ins. ($22), Rebate taxes $155.74)	350 74
	Total	$25539 64

EL PASO COUNTY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMON COUNTY FUND.

1889.		Dr.	1889.		Cr.
June 30.	To cash on hand	$17705 97	Dec 31.	By warrants paid	$23448 15
	To delinquent tax 1883	56 11		By delinquent tax 1883	53 11
	To delinquent tax 1884	109 91		By delinquent tax 1884	109 91
	To delinquent tax 1885	196 56		By delinquent tax 1885	193 80
	To delinquent tax 1886	237 93		By delinquent tax 1886	233 55
	To delinquent tax 1887	981 70		By delinquent tax 1887	955 12
	To delinquent tax 1888	5836 82		By delinquent tax 1888	637 74
	To tax levy 1889	59451 09		By delinquent tax 1889	53308 68
	To rock sold	40 00		By rebate 1888 tax	48 24
	To Elbert Co. road a'c't	201 29		By rebate 1889 tax	30
	To Clifford, rent	40 00		By cash on hand	7128 17
	To Session laws sold	1 75			
	To interest collected	1223 78			
	To additional assessment 1889	26 97			
		86109 77			$86109 77

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

I, E. J. Eaton, County Clerk in and for said County, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the accounts above named in El Paso County, Colorado, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1889, and of county warrants issued and paid during the half year ending Dec. 31st, 1889.

Given under my hand and official seal this 10th day of January, A. D. 1890.

[SEAL]

E. J. EATON,
County Clerk.

The above statements have been examined by the Board of County Commissioners and found correct. January 10th, 1890.

Chairman—L. C. SKINNER,
J. C. WOODBURY, } Commissioners.
J. C. PLUMB,
wa-18-3

E. S. BETTIS & CO.,
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
Stoves, Tinware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
WAGONS & CARRIAGES,
Champion front and rear cut mowers.
Champion self-rakes and droppers.
Osborne steel frame harvesters and binders.
[illegible]
Guaranteed not to leave the Tower as long as Tower stands. Write us for circular and prices.
27 SOUTH TEJON STREET,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
we-18-tf

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Harriet A. McNeil, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the third day of February, A. D., 1890, being one of the regular days of the January term of the County Court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, E. L. Byington, administrator to collect of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator to collect pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator to collect. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 2d, 1890.

E. L. BYINGTON,
Administrator to collect of the estate of Harriet A. McNeil, Deceased. wa-4-4

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
Dec. 30th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court, of El Paso County, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on February 19th, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: William G. McKee of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. 15332, for the w ½ ne qr and e ½ nw qr, sec 34, tp 13s, range 67w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: C. B. Burton, Frank Smith, J. C. Hough and J. S. Paulin, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

And you Miss Anna Harris, who made Pre D. S. No. 12372 and you Samuel P. Harris, who made Pre. D. S. No. 12373, for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said William G. McKee should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.
wa-4-8

DENVER-CITY
Business College
AND
[illegible]
Both sexes thoroughly prepared for business. Catalogue giving full information, sent free.
[illegible]

TRUSTEE SALE.

Whereas, Ralph Saxton of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the thirteenth day of November, A. D., 1888, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and recorder of El Paso County, State of Colorado, on the thirteenth day of November, A. D., 1888, in book 97, at page 379, convey to the undersigned, A. A. McGovney, of said County as Trustee, and in case of his failure from any reason to act as such trustee then to the acting Clerk of County Court of said El Paso County, as the Successor in Trust, the following described real estate situated in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, to-wit: the northwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) northeast quarter (¼), southwest quarter (¼), and the north half (½) of section sixteen (16), township eleven (11) south, of range sixty-six (66) west, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to John Pring of El Paso County, state of Colorado, one certain promissory note of the said Ralph Saxton, of even date therewith for the principal sum of two thousand and forty four and 11-100 ($2044 11-100) dollars with interest thereon at the rate of twelve (12) per cent per annum, from date of said note until paid, and, whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note or any part thereof or any interest thereon then and in that case the said trustee or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said Successor in Trust, the acting Clerk of County Court of El Paso County shall sell the said real estate, for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said note and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust. And, whereas, the time of payment of the principal has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same. Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested, by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said A. A. McGovney, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, then, the undersigned Edward F. Wright being the acting Clerk of County Court of said El Paso County, the Successor in Trust, will on Monday, the seventeenth day of February, A. D., 1890, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the County Clerk's Office, in the City of Colorado Springs and state, aforesaid, sell the above described Property and improvements situated thereon at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

A. A. McGOVNEY,
Trustee.

Edward F. Wright, Clerk of County Court El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust, Colorado Springs, Colo., January 15, 1890.
wa-18-4

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
Dec. 16, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court of El Paso County, at Colorado Springs, Colorado on February 3d, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: Jacob Minder of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo., D. S. 15369, for the nw qr nw qr sec 34, ne qr ne qr sec 33, sw qr sw qr sec 27 and se qr se qr sec 28, tp 14s, range 67w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joel H. Wade, Patrick McGrath, Israel P. Buck and Wm. McManus, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN,
Register.
wm-2-6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of W. R. Wheeler, Deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of W. R. Wheeler, late of, the County of El Paso in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of said El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs in said County, at the February term, 1890, on the last Monday in February next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 7th day of January, A. D. 1890.

CAROLINE WHEELER,
Administratrix.
wa-11-4